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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,611—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,527	T. Leigh	19th July
M.L. MASSILIA	5,051	G. W. Cockman	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,527	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,527	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 185.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIA	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Knausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th June, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,000	—	15th July, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Don. BALDUINO	4,560	E. Benegri.	16th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1 495 tons, on THURSDAY the 17th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6 363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902, for further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRICKET KIT

Of Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

CRICKET BATS—

F. & H. AYRES'	from Rs. 13 to Rs. 15
COBBETT'S ALL CANE	" 13
DUKES WILLOW KING	" 15
FROWD'S DRIVER	" 20
CRAWFORD'S PATENT EXCELLER	" 15

CRICKET BALLS—

DUKE'S	from Rs. 5 to " 6
AYRES' "International"	" 9
TREACHER'S treble and Four seam	Rs. 5 and " 6

STUMPS, BATTING GLOVES, GAUNTLET, LEG GUARDS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25 ... Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box ... Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box "	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings, "	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes) "	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box "	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box "	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box "	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box "	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths	3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100	7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings	4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.	4	0
Trabucos Finos 100	9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil	6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings	5	8
Bouquets " 25, "	4	0
Non Plus Ultra " 50, "	8	0
Isabelas " 50, "	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100	6	0
" " " No. 2, " 100	5	0
" " " No. 3, " 100	4	8

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

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W. GEORGE, Ltd. and DESC... 4th of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED P... RETIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, ...ats, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

... W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 80 ... a Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

OFFICE AND OTHER USEFUL WALL CLOCKS.

ENGLISH-MADE

Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

Size of dial.	12in.	14in.	16in.	18in.	24in.
Timepiece	Rs. 85	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 210	Rs. 345
Clock	" 160	" 190	" 250	" 310	" 485

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements with solid English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

AMERICAN

Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our class of trade, Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate of India. 12 in. dials.

American Octagonal Lever Clock		Rs. 30
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock	" 25
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar	" 35
Do.	8in. Dial Lever, special make	" 35

CONTINENTAL

Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIP'S

Timekeepers, in circular metal cases, are specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. 8in. dials, bold figures, and are eight-days' wind.
Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

NOTE.—Timepieces are alluded to as non-strikers, and Clocks are strikers.
Full Catalogue of Clocks on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11		20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13		21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15		22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1		23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4		24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7		25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10		26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14		27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2		28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6		29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11		30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0		31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6		32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12		33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3		34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10		35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2		36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11		37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 6	67 14	51 13	43 5		38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15		39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10		40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6		41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4		42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3		43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4		44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6		45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1902, at 6 p. m.

JOHN POLLEN,
JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th July, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS as under will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS (Bombay) and POONA on 19th and 26th July and 9th, 13th, 16th, 23rd and 30th August, 1902, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races :—

DOWN TRAIN.			UP TRAIN.	
	H. M.			H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D. 11 20	Poona		D. 19 30
Poona	A. 14 47	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		A. 23 5

A SECOND SPECIAL TRAIN will, if required, run each way between Bombay and Poona to the following Timings :—

DOWN TRAIN.			UP TRAIN.	
	H. M.			H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D. 11 55	Poona		D. 19 40
Poona	A. 15 12	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		A. 23 16

A Dining Car will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for the journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus (Bombay), the day previous to departure. No meals will be served to Passengers not holding meal Tickets.

For fares and all other particulars see the notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to Station Master, Bombay.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 8th of July, 1902.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the DONORS and SUBSCRIBERS of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the Fort Residence of Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Bart, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m, to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1899 and 1900.

2.—To confirm the Honorary Auditors already appointed for 1901 and 1902.

3.—To appoint a member in the Managing Committee in place of Mr. Tribhovandas Purjivandas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
F.I.I., M.S.A., London,
Secretary, Bombay Native Dispensary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI SEJUBAI, widow of THAKAR CULLIANJEE JEEWANDAS of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKAR PURSHOTUM MORARJEE, of Bombay Halai Bhatia Merchant and the sole Executor named in the said Will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 8th day of July, 1902.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attornies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED, duly registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was, on the 7th day of July 1902, PRESENTED to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by the above-named Company, TO CONFIRM the ALTERATIONS of the COMPANY'S OBJECTS proposed to be effected by the special resolution, duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 29th day of May 1902, and duly confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 13th day of June 1902, and which resolution runs as follows:—

RESOLUTION No. 1.—That clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation be deleted, and the following clause substituted therefor :—

"3. The objects for which the Company is established are :—

By and through the means of Messrs. Wallace & Company, of Bombay, Merchants, who shall at their option be the Perpetual Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Company, of whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist, or by or through the means of other the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers for the time being, to carry on trade and businesses with and at Burmah and the rest of India and the East, and in particular to buy, sell, get, produce, prepare for Market, manufacture, import, export, and deal in any part of the world in timber, oil minerals, and other products of Burmah, India and the East, and to purchase, construct, take on lease or otherwise acquire and to work, develop, plant or otherwise turn to account lead, mines, mills, manufactories, buildings, easements, ships and boats, concessions, businesses, and property and rights of all kinds, and to carry out all or any such objects either on account of the Company itself or on commission or otherwise on behalf of any person or association of persons or Company, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, joint adventure or co-operation or partnership with and to assist any person, partnership or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this Company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of and to form and establish any such Company or partnership or business, and to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, charge, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any of the property and rights of the Company for the time being, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

AND NOTICE is further GIVEN that the said PETITION is directed to be heard on THURSDAY, the 11th day of September 1902; and that any person interested in the said Company, whether as Member, Creditor, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations of the Company's objects under the above Act, should APPEAR at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose; and that a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the usual charges for the same.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Dated, this 10th day of July, 1902.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
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One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
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Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Withecby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 5, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

THE SALE of Sir D. M. Petit Bart's Furniture will be RESUMED TO-DAY, at 1 p. m., from Lot No. 551.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "237 J." Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Prices from Rs. 1-8 and 2-8, according to size. Sterling value, inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14, satisfaction Guaranted. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; from one year to two years, Rs. 2 ; two to three years, Rs. 3 ; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—In commemoration of the Coronation of H. I. M. the KING EDWARD VII, we are taking special Portraits of Artistic Style during this month for Half Price, Rs. 10 only for 3 Copies.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION.—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c. Per bottle Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be made payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1902.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th to FRIDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY the 7th proximo, at 3-30 P. M. for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. John Fairclough and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Dockyard by 8th September, 1902, of 5,000 tons INDIAN STEAM COAL, will be received by the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gun fire, of MONDAY, the 21st July, 1902, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of 3rd July, 1902, or apply to the Undersigned.

W. CHANDLER,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE END OF ECZEMA IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M. : with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy TODAY, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, ottoman marble tables, teapoys, meat-safe, cupboards, almirah, book and hat stand, dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 studio camera, 10 by 8, with 5 dark slides and studio stool.

By order of the Administrator-General gold ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Keshavjee Madanjee, consisting of gold wristlet, bangles, necklaces, silver plates pots, cups, silk shelari, sarries, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 gent's "Bebee" bicycle with free wheel and good gear, double tube, non-slipping tyres.

Also several lady's and gent's bicycles.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

The property of a gentleman gone to England—

1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria pair, with a handsome grey Arab horse and set of plated harness,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated ware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks time-pieces, toys, etc.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the West View, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable, and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, revolving top office table, plated ware crockery and glassware iron frame cottage piano by Rose in good order, Kent's bicycle, large cooking stove with hot water tank, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc. the property of W. TAYLOR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DON TAR 1ST ROW OR KAMBEKAR STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors Harakhia Abdu Patell Mahomed Abdu Patell, and Essa Abdu Patell, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1900,

Firstly.—All that piece of Fazundari land belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar 1st Row or Kambekar Street, on the western side thereof being in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2357, Street Nos 318-320, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Don Tar 1st Row, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Rajbee Khanum, and on or towards the south by the house of Jacob Jamal.

And Secondly.—All that piece of Fazundari land, containing by admeasurement 1•1 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of the Don Tar 1st Row, otherwise called Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2.58, and Street Nos. 322, 25, 333, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Don Tar 1st Row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by New Bengalpura Street, and on the south by the house of Ghauchi Abbu Patell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagee at his office, No. 12, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 56, Dalima Street, Mazagon, next to the Nawaab's Tank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass ware and crockery, 18 stops organ by Dirdge and Blake Organ Co, miniature billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, etc. English iron safe, open carved blackwood pier tables, writing tables, conversation couches and chairs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, brass bedstead, lamps, table ornaments, etc. the property of Mr. S. J. Dastoor, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th July, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
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Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
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GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
DARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co).

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	IPOH,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	KIUKIANG,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	FOOCHOW,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 6 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 9 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	334 12 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Bombay mails of 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £96 = — 1-8
2 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 1-4 = do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £84 7-8 = — 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 9-16 = unchanged
Do. 2 months hence 24 7-16 = — 1-16
Do. New York ..... 53 1-4 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'16 = plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London ..... 20'47 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do. New York ..... 4'27 3-4 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 " = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-4 " = do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-8 " = plus 1-

Metals, &c.—unchanged.

Specie Shipments.

Silver to Bombay	£30,000
Gold do.	£20,000
Silver to Hongkong	£23,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 38 3-4 July-Aug. sellers. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown 36 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed 56 1-4. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Shipping Arrivals "Marso."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5 = —1-32d. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4-32	4-32	4-32	4-32
minus 4			
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4-32	4-19	4-19	4-18	4-18
—1	—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
" Last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
" Continent	4,000 "
"Mid-Uplands	9 1-4
Futures, month of July	9'71 plus 2
Do. do. Dec.	7'84
Coffee	5 1-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	8'07 plus 2
Do. Dec.	7'70 plus 1

Closing tone quiet.

Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	37,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	26,000
" " at Interior Ports	60,000
	Bales.
Total week's sales	79,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" Sold for exportation	10,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	56,000
" Actual exports	24,000
" Week's imports	17,000
" Stock	7,39,000
Surats week's sales	400
" Amount forwarded to consumers	300
" Week's imports	1,000
" Stock	6,000
Afloat American	20,000
" Indian	8,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 11th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,208 bales.
Wheat	2,425 cwts.
Linseed	2,080 "
Rapeseed	3,398 "
Gingellyseed	599 "
Poppyseed	327 "
Groundnuts	180 "
Castorseed	4,001 "
Rice	1,216 "
Myrabolams	595 "
Cottonseed	3,235 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight	130 1-4
Shanghai	30 "	"	172 1-2
Japan	30 "	"	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-8
1st Settlement	97-6

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 20th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	10

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward	6 13
Yellow Gurserat, Ready / do. Forward	7 7

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	8 9s

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	27 4 to 27 8.

Liverpool opening telegram—

Tone—Steady.

Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Total imports	Nil.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'54	4'47	4'33	4 25
plus 2	plus 2	plus 1	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch
4-22	4-21	4-20	14-20
plus 1	plus 2	plus 1	plus 2
Mach.-Ap.			
4-20			
plus 2			

COTTON.—This market is quite steady with some enquiry for shipment to Japan and also from the local mills. The heavy rain this afternoon has interfered with business at Colaba. The sutta market is also steady.

Bengals F. G. .....Rs. 173 25 Jany. 1903.
Broach M. G. good...Rs. 215 25 March 1903.

SHARES—Steady.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,365
Manockjee Petit Mills	"	1,005
Tapty Valley Railway	Rs.	430

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	24 9-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th July 1902, as compared with the statement of 1st July 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 1. Rs.	A.	P.	July 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,89,84,105	14	1	2,21,79,489	1	7
Other Deposits, &c.	8,08,65,760	1	1	8,43,67,929	8	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,38,546	7	10	4,56,117	13	5
Bonjdries	27,88,576	4	6	16,19,740	3	8
Rs.	13,40,77,188	11	6	14,00,16,276	10	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,20,12,202	0	0	1,20,36,075	0	0
Other authorised investment	60,36,361	0	0	79,04,855	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,50,74,026	1	5	2,46,67,870	5	9
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,54,78,700	14	11	1,54,79,755	3	11
Bills discounted, &c.	2,01,15,788	7	2	2,04,18,094	3	10
Balances with other Banks	8,12,785	15	3	11,80,110	9	11
Bullion						
Dead Stock	16,06,339	15	4	16,07,741	15	5
Stamps	13,908	9	1	13,509	2	2
Sundries	13,57,337	13	9	12,66,777	6	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,39,13,723	12	5	2,62,45,522	6	4
Do. at Branches	2,38,10,726	2	2	2,79,03,075	5	4
Rs.	13,40,77,188	11	6	14,00,16,276	10	8

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it is "will positively restore in every case Grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Whole sale Depot, 33 Ferringdon, Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—June 12, at the Nurses' Home, Malvern, wife of Major H C S Burton, 4th Sikhs, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

HENRY—June 24, at Camden House Court, wife of E R Henry, C S I, of a daughter.

STUBBS—June 19, at Brackencroft, Babbicombe, Torquay, wife of L M Stubbs, Indian Civil Service, Cawnpore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLAN—COGHLAN—June 18, at the Parish Church, Blackley, Lancashire, by the Rev W L S Coghlan, brother of the bride, assisted by the Revs A W Taylor, A Glyn, and A W Thompson, William Robert Boyle Colan, Captain 7th Madras Infantry, to Mabel Kathleen, daughter of the Rev W Coghlan, rector of Blackley.

FINDLAY—NORTON—June 18, at St Peter's Church, Edinburgh, Capt. C W Findlay, Gordon Highlanders, to Eva daughter of the late Sir J Noel Paton, LL D.

LEISHMAN—GUNTER—June 17, at St Mary Chuch, Reading, Major W B Leishman, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Maud, daughter of Lieut-Col K Gunter, late East Lancashire Regt.

PENDLEBURY—HEWETT—June 17, at St Jude's, Southsea, Dr Pendlebury, to Eva Stuart, daughter of the late General W S Hewett, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BAKER—June 16, at Hereford, Lieut Col R A Baker, late Royal Art.

BLAKENEY—June 29, at Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone, Major R Blakeney, late of 45th Foot, aged 74.

CAPPER—July 2, at Eastbourne, William Copeland Capper, B S C, some time Judicial Commissioner in Oudh.

HALSEY—June 22, W S Halsey, late Bengal Civil Service, son of the late H Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey.

HILLS—June 18, at Weymouth Street, London, Major Genl Sir J Hills, Royal Bombay Engr, K C B, F R S Edin.

STEVENS—June 22 at Ashburton, Southsea, Co. H C Stevens late of the 3rd Madras Light Cav, aged 61.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GARDNER—July 13, at No. 1 Morland Road, Byculla, Charles Richard Gardner, late of the Loco. Dept., G. I. P. Rly. Funeral will leave his residence at 6-30 a.m. this morning, arriving at Sewri Cemetery, at 7 o'clock. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—July 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G H Badcock, 7th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

DUNCAN—July 5 at Terraughtie, Dumfries N B, on the wife of J Bryce Duncan, Esq. of Newlands, of a daughter.

GODFREY—July 4, at Fort Sandeman, the wife of Major H Godfrey, Political Agent, Zhob, of a son.

LEVER—July 8 at Bangalore, on the the wife of J T Lever, Treasury Deputy Collector, Bellary of a daughter.

SHANNON—July 3, at Badamtam, Darjeeling, the wife of Alex. Shannon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—July 7, at Bellary, Matthew Abraham, aged 59 years.

CRUMMEY—July 9, at Naval Hospital Road, Madras, Lucy Margaret, the dearly loved wife of Joseph Benjamin Crummey, aged 40 years, 4 months and 23 days.

LOCH—July 9, at Umballa, from enteric fever, Ernest A Loch, M B, Lieutenant, Indian Medical Service, aged 27 years.

WHITE—July 1, at Cuttack, Cyril Owen Ballantyne (Tilly), aged 13 years, 4 months and 18 days, the dearly beloved son of George H and Annie W hite, of Hall Wilson and Co, grandson of the late Charles Peter White, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 30 m. Sun sets, 6 h 41-m High water 0-53., 6a. Law water. 0-10 a
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

Oxford L. 1 vs. H. M. S. Magdala.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—It is reported that Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, whose health has been rather indifferent of late, has obtained six months' furlough, and proceeds to Europe early this week.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday Luximon Tulaji, a Hindu boy, aged ten years, residing with his parents at Foras Road, was chasing another boy, named Bhagoo Itoo, when they both fell in front of a victoria, which was being driven along the road. The boy Bhagoo immediately got up and ran away, but Luximon could not do so and was run over by the gharry, though the coachman tried his utmost to pull up. The boy was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's rooms to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read—"Small Game Shooting Prospects in Western India," 1901-02, by Lt-Col. H. D. Olivier, R. E., F.Z.S.; "White Ant Castles" by G. P. Millet, I.F.S.; "Curious Course Taken by the Hyoid Cornua or Tongue Muscles in certain Woodpeckers," by B. B Osmaston, I.F.S.; "Indian Hobby (?) and Bulbul," by E. Ernest Green, F.E.S.; "Food of the Krait," by Vet.-Capt. G. H. Evans; "The Camel Bot Fly," by Major C. G Nurse, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.; "Sword Fish Striking a Ship" by Capt. F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" CORONATION PRESENT.—The Coronation number, issued by the proprietor of the "Rast Goftar", in connection with the enthronement ceremony of the King Emperor, which was to take place on the 25th ult., is a well-executed and neatly printed present to the readers of the journal. It gives fair illustrations of the King-Emperor, Edward VII. in his state robes, of Queen Alexandra, the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales, specimen of English crowns, Westminster Abbey, specimen of Coronation jewels, Queen Victoria in her Coronation robes in 1838, the King-Emperor one year old, the King-Emperor six years old, etc.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned meeting of this Association was held yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Association, Mooljee Jetha Market when Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee presided. On the motion of Mr Damoder Rowji, seconded by Mr. Purshotam Cooverji, the meeting recorded the sub-committee's report and thanked the committee for the trouble they had taken, and asked the managing committee of the Association to carry on whatever further correspondance was necessary and to report on the same. Meanwhile, the members were at liberty to carry on their business on terms suitable to themselves.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Chungoo Rama, a cobbler, who was knocked down by a railway engine on Thursday last at the Haines Road level-crossing. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, while an up-local train was approaching the Mahaluximee station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the deceased opened the wicket of the level-crossing and despite the remonstrance of the gateman, attempted to cross the line. The train came close upon him and the fireman on the look-out shouted out and whistled, but the man did seem to heed the warning. The driver put up the automatic brake and stopped the engine within the length of two carriages, but not before the deceased had been knocked down by the left buffer and thrown outside the line. His head was fractured. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he died next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Travelling Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Ardin Gayadin, a police ramosee, D. F. Pereira, a boiler-maker and six others before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with travelling on the line without tickets. Mr. Boyce, pleader, who defended the second accused, said his client had no time to purchase a ticket, and had no intention to defraud the Railway Company. Mr. Lewis said when accused Pereira was asked to produce his ticket the latter said he was a season ticket-holder and would produce it in course of the day. He had failed to do so, and it had since been ascertained that he was not a season ticket-holder. The Magistrate fined Pereira Rs. 8 and the rest of the accused Rs. 5 each. The accused were also ordered to pay the railway fare.—One Yeshwant Govind Sonar, was then charged by Mr. Lewis before the same Magistrate, with travelling with a short distance ticket. The accused, it appears, travelled from Thana to Bombay undetected with a ticket from Thana to Bhandup only. While returning to Thana with the return-half of the ticket, he was detected by Mr. Lewis. The accused was fined Rs. 7 and ordered to pay the railway fare.

AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE SHARES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, presiding at the High Court on Saturday heard a suit instituted by Mr. Robert Dalton against Mr. J. Stanley Smith and another, claiming to recover from defendants the sum of Rs. 4,800 with interest and costs. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defendants.

The Judge: What is the defence?

Mr. Lowndes said the defence was that the plaintiff had agreed, in liquidation of his debt, to purchase shares in Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., which was then under formation.

Issues were raised in the case; and the first defendant was examined by Mr. Jardine. He said he was the managing director of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., which was formed in August 1899. The plaintiff from time to time deposited with the firm monies which amounted to Rs. 4,800. In 1899 the plaintiff was employed as manager in Beynon and Co., in which the defendants firm had an interest. In that year plaintiff wished to withdraw his money which was not repaid as it was inconvenient for them to do so. Witness saw plaintiff frequently at Poona, and the matter in question was discussed. It was agreed between witness and plaintiff in September 1900 that the firm should utilise the amount of deposit in purchasing thirty-two shares of Rs. 150 each in the company. Three shares of Rs. 150 each were to be given to him as bonus.

The Judge: They were not to be purchased in the market.

Witness: No. Witness continuing, said that thirty-five shares were allotted to the plaintiff.

The Judge: Did you send him a notice of the allotment?

Witness: No. Witness continuing said he informed the plaintiff verbally of the allotment, and he did not object to it. The money for the shares was paid to the company in October 1900, the share certificates being given to the plaintiff in October or November 1900. The plaintiff had not repudiated the allotment.

The Judge to Mr. Lowndes: How could you repudiate the allotment after eighteen months?

Mr. Lowndes said his client kept the shares on condition that the defendants should buy them up and pay the amount of the money due to the plaintiff.

Defendant, continuing, said he gave the guarantee in his personal capacity, but not with a view to press plaintiff to take the shares in the company. The guarantee was given in a letter written by him to the plaintiff.

Mr. Lowndes said the plaintiff denied having received the letter.

Defendant, continuing, said that he gave the written guarantee to the plaintiff in the office personally, but no press copy was taken.

Some correspondence with regard to the guarantee was put in. Defendant, continuing, said the plaintiff came to his office and asked for a guarantee, and, he gave the guarantee in the form of a letter and signed it himself. The second defendant had nothing to do with the negotiations about the guarantee. The guarantee question was raised by the plaintiff after the shares were handed over to him. Having regard to the correspondence, witness said it must have been in December. Plaintiff went home and came out in the beginning of 1902. There were disputes between him and the plaintiff about the management, and on the 22nd March, he gave plaintiff one month's notice, and on the 24th March he received a notice of demand from plaintiff's solicitors.

Cross examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he was in embarressed circumstances. There was a warrant of distress for rent and a summary suit against the company. There was a suit against him for Rs. 40,000 and another for Rs. 3,000. The company's stock was mortgaged, but was covered by goods. The business of Beynon and Co. belonged to him and his brother. At the date the suit was filed the plaintiff was under notice to leave. Plaintiff was constantly demanding the money before the formation of the company, and he was not able to pay the same if pressed. It was settled prior to 27th October that witness should buy the shares for the plaintiff for the amount he had deposited.

Then how was it that he asked you in December to make up his account and pay him the amount of his deposit?—Plaintiff then wished to back out.

His Lordship observed that the plaintiff appeared to have been put down in the book as the purchaser of the shares before the 12th of October.

Witness, continuing, said he had not replied to plaintiff's letter of December till the 10th of January.

His Lordship: Did you give notice of the dividend to the plaintiff?—No.

Continuing, the witness said he received the first dividend without the plaintiff's signature on the dividend warrant. The second dividend warrant was not sent to the plaintiff as he was employed in the office.

After luncheon, his Lordship was engaged in the disposal of some other matters. At 4 p.m., the case was again taken up.

Mr. John Stanley Smith, in further cross-examination by Mr. Lowndes, said no notice of the allotment was given to the plaintiff. The letter of guarantee was given about June. Witness had instructed his solicitors about the guarantee, but he had not instructed them to demand the letter from the other side. He received a letter of 21st February from the plaintiff, demanding arrears of salary and passage money.

The Judge: Were there any arrears of salary due?

Witness: No. Continuing, witness said that the plaintiff was given Rs. 1,000 when going to England, and as he had rendered no account, and as no demand was made, no more money was paid. The company was ready to pay the passage money when demanded.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that, at the inspection of the documents, inspection was not given of exhibit B. The share register was written up from the counterfoil books of the share certificates. The plaintiff, when he went to England was paid arrears of salary and Rs. 1,000 before he left. He came up from Poona to the office, and the money was there paid.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Saturday next.

A WONDERFUL TREE.

ALLEGED MIRACLE AT SAGAING.

A vernacular newspaper of Mandalay gives a strange piece of news about a bodhi tree ("Ficus religiosa"). It is well known that the "ficus religiosa" which is not unlike the banyan tree is the sacred tree of the Buddhists on account of Gautama Buddha having attained the supreme knowledge of the Way to Nirvana under it; hence such trees are held in great veneration and honoured by his followers in all Buddhist countries.

A bodhi tree has just grown miraculously in Sagaing and devout persons flock there to see it. Not far from the Sagaing railway station lives a certain Ko Chay Pyu, a devout worshipper of two images of Buddha. Some time ago he dreamed that one of these statues came to his house to get a meal. Such dreams do not come for nothing and all Sagaing was on the tiptoe of expectation for further developments, the more so perhaps as about the same time many residents clearly saw a brilliant meteor about the size of a hpoongy's begging bowl crossing the sky above a renowned monastery. The hpoongyi of that monastery had also dreamed that a bodhi tree would grow in a vase placed near a euphorbia tree close by the house of Ko Chay Pyu and that nothing but pure water should be thrown therein; he was also admonished to apprise Ko Chay Pyu of the fact and therefore sent some people to tell him of his dream. But these were not all the omens. On a hill near Sagaing called Ye-ta-goon-taung lives a holy man known far and wide. That holy person, too, four or five days after the hpoongyi's dream, came to Ko Chay Pyu's house in the night, and informed him that he had dreamed a sacred bodhi tree wood soon grow near his euphorbia tree. And the tree suddenly shot up, and grew, and grew on, so that it is now, after a few days, six feet in height, the circumference of the trunk being nearly two inches, and the leaves 14 inches in length.

An old woman, it is said, would not believe in the miraculous event. But an awful dream came to her;—"If" she was told, "you do not at once go and revere the sacred tree, lightning will fall on your house," and as such a dreadful thing was not at all desirable and the prevention lay in her power, she, without more ado, went to Ko Chay Pyu's place and made many shikos to the tree. The tree has been surrounded by a double fence, and crowds come to look at it, and the best artists draw sketches of it to keep in their house; as a kind of talisman, and probably also to sell at a good price to their less gifted co-religionists.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Association was held on Saturday afternoon in the John Connon School, Wandby Road, Fort. Mr. James Macdonald presided and there were fourteen members present.

Professor N. G. Velinker, Honorary Secretary of the Association, read the report of the managing committee for the past year. The report stated that while circumstances had not made it possible to widen the operations of the Association or to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, its usual work had been fully sustained. It was a matter for thankfulness that the Association's possibilities for services were now more than generally recognised among the members, and there was a general desire to keep up the Association even if the work done by it might appear to be small. The ordinary work was the same as the previous year, comprising the circulation of educational periodicals and other literature and the organisation of different kinds of meetings. In September last at the suggistion of the Vice-Chancellor the Association drew up a scheme for the registration of schools by the University. The scheme which was settled after a series of conferences of the heads of high schools and other private classes called by the Association, had been before the Syndicate of the University for several months, but no action in the matter had hitherto been taken by that body. The Association also prepared a scheme for a course of training in domestic science for introduction at the School Final Examination, chiefly for the benefit of the girls. The draft scheme was prepared by Dr. Benson at the suggestion of Miss Edge, and the best thanks of the Association were due to the two ladies for the help rendered by them in this important matter. Referring to the financial position of the Association, the report stated that at the commencement of the year it had a balance of Rs. 123, to which were added Rs. 412 being the receipts of the year under review. The expenditure incurred by the Association during the year was Rs. 220, which, when deducted from the receipts, left a balance of Rs. 331 at the end of the year.

The above report was adopted. Mr. James Macdonald was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

Mr. Velinker then addressed the meeting. He said that every member should try his utmost to enlarge the scope and usefulness of the Association. It was a matter of regret that out of 300 teachers in the various high schools of Bombay, only sixty had joined the Association. He said that in order to keep the members in touch with each other, they should have a meeting room and a library of their own in some central part of the city; and hold social gatherings occasionally.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR.—It is impossible to conceive when religious Mahomedans will do their duty and take in hand the matter of the Hedjaz Railway fund, which good work has been set aside in a corner. When Mahomedan communities in other parts of the world have performed their duties, long since, with respect to such a praiseworthy institution, it is a matter of regret that Mahomedans of this well-known city have proved themselves backward and negligent. It is quite apparent to us, how Mahomedans of Calcutta have recently awakened from their sleep and taken stringent measures to collect funds. It is a pity that although meetings of Mahomedans were held twice in Bombay, under the presidentship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayabji, no good result has yet come out of it.

It is quite a wonder to me, that there could be at all a necessity for public shows and entertainments to collect funds for such a pious work. I am really anxious to know how many Mahomedans would like such a method of providing funds for such a religious institution by making public entertainments. I am much surprised to see that the feeling of charity of the Mahomedans have become so dull and benumbed as to require a stimulus in the form of public entertainments in order to make them contribute towards such a pious work.

In conclusion I fully hope that my dear Mahomedan brethren will not now allow this pious matter to remain in abeyance, but will make their best efforts to bring it to conclusion by contributing what amount they can.

OOSMAN HASSAN
HAJI JOOSUB JAPANWALLA.

Old Gaya House, Jakria Musjid.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The report of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended on 30th June last, states :—

That the transactions of the half year have resulted in a net profit of	Rs.	10,19,174 4 6
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half year	"	3,26,241 13 4
making together	"	13,45,719 1 10
which the directors have decided to apply as under :—		
To Dividend at the rate of 12 percent per annum, free from income-tax	Rs.	6,00,000 0 0
" Reserve Fund	"	4,00,000 0 0
" Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	"	50,00 0 0
" Carried forward	"	2,95,719 1 10
	Rs.	13,45,719 1 10

The value of money ruled comparatively low during the half-year, the average official rate of interest being only 0·25 per cent.

The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibohoy and Mr John Fairclough, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year, and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Khaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kamathipura	3	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	3	4	78
Same date last year	7	18	103

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Khaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kamathipura	0	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	2	1	95
Total plague deaths to date	119,366	99,009	
Same date last year	15	6	99

A GHOST STORY.

THE "Police Advocate" of Lahore (a vernacular paper) reproduces from an Agra contemporary intelligence of the presence in an Ajmere bazar house of a ghost of a rather highhanded and demonstrative kind. A woman occupying the house was told by a voice from an inner appartment to clear out on pain of a terrible death, and when she proceeded to collect her jewels and property the ghost sternly ordered her to desist as to the valuables, saying that she was to depart as she was. The fame of this spirit reached, says the Agra paper, the ears of the authorities, and the executive, to allay the popular excitement, repaired to the spot, when the spirit, showing itself no respecter of persons, desired him to withdraw lest evil should befall him. In order to prove the supernatural it caused some clothes to burn without any agency, and when a bhisty proceeded to quench the flames he had a brick thrown at his head. The advocates of the ghost exultingly state that even the executive officer is perplexed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and considerably steep gradients prevail over the whole of India and the south of the Bay. The barometer has risen along the east Himalayas and a tendency is shown for the trough of low pressure in Northern India to be displaced slightly southwards. Pressure conditions to-day are consequently more favourable for rain generally. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Burma; and light to heavy general rain in North-East India. Tavoy has received 6 1-2 inches, Cherrapoonji 6, Mymensing 4, Moulmein 3 1-3, Narayanganj, Dhubris, Shillong and Darjeeling 3, Mergui, and Bassein two inches. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast and light showers in the Central Provinces. Marmagao has received 4 inches, Karwar 3 and Ratnagiri 2 1-2 inches.

Sunday: A cyclonic storm of probably feeble intensity is forming at the head of the Bay and drawing winds into north-east and east on the Bengal Coast. Rain has consequently decreased temporarily in North-East India, but rain has extended slightly into Central and Upper Burma. The only heavy rain given by the Bay current to-day is 5 inches at Tavoy. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened and winds are more normal to-day on the West Coast. Moderate rain has been general on the West Coast. Winds continue weak and only a few showers have been received in the interior of South India and the Deccan, but the monsoon winds have extended into the Central Provinces where they have given good rain and showers due probably to monsoon influences from the Arabian Sea have been received in the West Gangetic Plain and Mussoorie hills. Skies continue clear in the Punjab. Khandwa has received four inches, Goa, Ratnagiri and Bareilly three, Nagpur, two and Sagor, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpur, Chakrasa, and Dehradun one inch.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer Morocco, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hull, experienced strong south-west monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Simla, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Friday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, encountered fine weather with westerly wind to abreast of the Gulf of Cutch, and equally weather with dense rain, thunder, lightning and confused sea off Kathiawar Coast, moderate monsoon with fine and cloudy weather from Virawal to Bombay.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BHOWNAGGUR, JULY 11.

Weather to-day continued cloudy, but no rain has fallen. Sowing has commenced on a small scale here and in the districts, it is vigorously carried on.

OOMRAWATI, JULY 11.

No rain has fallen yesterday. The weather keeps cloudy.

DONDAICHE, JULY 11.

The weather is hot and very sultry but no rain since our last report.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
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	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	16	36
July 12th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am.	0	35
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1902.

AGRICULTURAL SOLDIERS.

Reuter told us the other day that considerable progress has been made in the scheme of Land Settlement in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He gives us no details as to the scheme under which the settlement was proceeding. But we may safely take it that it follows the lines laid down by Mr. Arnold-Forster's Land Settlement Commission, which urged that special steps be taken by Government to encourage sporadic settlement by Yeomanry officers and men with some capital of their own, Government aid being granted to suitable non-military settlers and land compulsorily acquired by legislation. Upon one point all are agreed which is that the settlement of a vigorous and well-affected population is absolutely essential. The main objects the Commission had in view were to establish, by residence in the midst of the Dutch and most affected districts, a friendly feeling and a reconciliation on the part of the Dutch to their altered position as British subjects, and at the same time to create a military reserve to be called out in the event of an emergency so as to prevent rebellion or disturbance. Accordingly of the persons settled the first chance would fall to those capable of rendering efficient service as soldiers. At the same time they must be agricultural soldiers. It has been objected that it is a difficult operation to make farmers out of soldiers and that it is not so easy as it sounds to beat a sword into a ploughshare. In illustration we have seen quoted the experience of eighty years ago when an attempt was made at state-colonisation in Albany, north of Cape Colony. Parties of soldiers were sent out under leaders and established, but successive years of blight came, of floods and other misfortunes, and discouraged, they migrated to the towns or returned home. But the objection to the soldiers as colonists clearly does not apply so fully as it might under more favourable conditions. The experiment tried in Rhodesia after the occupation was a better test. The pioneers and mounted police of the Chartered Company were given farms and induced to settle. The men had for some time been making acquaintance with the land and conditions of life, so that they had an advantage not to be possessed by those to whom farms are to be granted under the present scheme. Yet the experiment was an entire failure. None of the men settled down, but after a short time sold their farms to land speculators and drifted into the cities. A similar experiment after the close of the Warren expedition also proved a miserable failure.

The explanation offered by those who have carefully studied the question in all its bearings is that the collapse of these schemes was simply and solely due to the fact that no country in the world requires more knowledge and experience under its present conditions, and that it is not a land where any casual man who possesses a few pounds and plenty of energy can be planted down and told to farm. Government contemplates large schemes of irrigation, but their realisation is emphatically a matter of time. The work of settlement then should have been of gradual development or the bitter experiences of former colonists may be repeated and progress materially retarded. Mr. Frederick Dutton, Chairman of the Board of Direction of the Colonial College, has made a strong representation upon this point. He is persuaded that failure and disaster will attend any emigration conducted hurriedly and on lines similar to those pursued where none of the difficulties and dangers attending a settlement of the Dutch districts in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony existed. Under this belief Mr. Dutton suggests a plan by which he thinks the Commissioner's recommendations can be carried out so as to produce the best possible results. Training is the only safe road to efficiency, and Mr. Dutton would at once begin to train men in his Colonial College in order to furnish a regular supply of agricultural soldiers. He would make them agriculturists first and soldiers afterwards, giving them pruning hooks convertible into spears and plough-shares into swords at will. He would have a board to select suitable young men, who would be put into training at the Colonial College. He would have them young, of good character, preferably of good family position, good physique, and in a position to provide some capital of their own to be invested in the land upon which they may subsequently settle. The cost of such training would have to be undertaken by the State in the first instance, but all men chosen would be required to enter into an agreement with Government to proceed to South Africa when their training was completed, and to settle upon the land in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Government and administered by the Land Board which it is understood will be created. After the selected men have been trained at one of the colleges for two years, Mr. Dutton would have them sent to Aldershot or some other military centre to undergo such training as would qualify them to take up arms for the defence of their lives or of their colony, either as mounted infantry or yeomanry. In this way South Africa would receive trained farmers and trained soldiers.

Theoretically the plan is good. But it seems to us that the process of settlement so gradually as all that would be worth remarkably little. The best that Mr. Dutton can claim for it is that at the end of twenty years there would be two thousand men specially trained as farmers in the new colonies, all of whom would also be trained soldiers. Two thousand in twenty years! Over seven thousand had applied a year ago. The number of applications according to Reuter's telegram the other day was "enormous". What is to become of these and what of the land if Mr. Dutton's schemes are to be carried out without amendment? By the time he got his second thousand completed, the first batch would be of a very little use as fighting men. Their sons, developed into pro-Boers perchance, might be more handy with the rifle. By the time Mr. Dutton had five hundred men ready, Government would have completed its irrigation works and the necessity for fighting men would almost entirely have disappeared altogether. Many of those who shared in the temporary settlement of which we are told, may have fallen out by the way before the first batch of trained agricultural soldiers are ready to embark, and there may be plenty of choice holdings vacant by the time they reach South Africa. But of itself that process of settling the country would be much too gradual. Doubtless the men would have had a training making them physically strong, resourceful and independent, men who would work on the same lines and help and co-operate with others. Having partially paid for their land they would be more likely to become permanent settlers, and they would be more likely to be loyal and successful. Doubtless too, they would be able to teach the neighbouring Boer farmers how to farm their own land with improved monetary results to themselves. But in the meantime the land would remain untilled and unprofitable. Hurried permanent settlement will be a huge mistake, but Mr. Dutton's project on its present basis is not calculated to secure any great measure of success. At the same time it is a scheme which is capable of amendment and development, and from it may be forthcoming the only true solution of the problem, while the operations of last week can at best, we fear, be but a temporary expedient, with but few of the ingredients of lasting success.

PROGRESS OF THE CROPS.

VERY little improvement is noticeable in the reports of the rainfall received last week, and everywhere agricultural operations have been retarded on account of inadequate moisture. Except in one district, there was little rain in Madras, and water for irrigation is generally low and very deficient in some areas. Although ploughing, sowing and planting is being continued along the West Coast the deficient rainfall is retarding operations, and the crops are beginning to exhibit the need of rain. In the Circars and the Carnatic prices have slightly risen. In Bengal there was again heavy rain in the east and north of the province. Elsewhere, however, it was light. In Behar, Chota Nagpur, and several other divisions moisture is much needed both for carrying on operations and for the benefit of the standing crops. Water is very scarce in Angal, Hazaribag, Ranchi, and in parts of Palamau. Conditions in the Punjab are more favourable. There agriculturists are busy, both with preparations and in harvesting the extra spring crops. The standing crops are doing well under the influence of a fairly satisfactory rainfall which has also been of service in regard to sowings for the Autumn crops. The prices of food grains are unsettled, wheat quotations having risen in some districts. In the North-West Provinces the crops have benefited by the rain that has already fallen, but much more rain is still required. Prices are easy all round and show very little change. Prospects of good crops are held out in Burma, where in most districts conditions are all that could be desired. Ploughing is in progress throughout Lower Burma, and in five districts sowing has been commenced, the reaping of dry-weather paddy having been completed in Mandalay. However in some districts rain is still urgently required. In Minbu and the Saigong subdivision agricultural operations have been suspended for want of rain, and the young cotton plants have withered in the latter district also The Central Provinces report an unsatisfactory rainfall, and sowings are still generally retarded on that account. In Chanda and Bhandara rice seedlings are withering and the sugar cane has been damaged. Insufficiency of fodder and drinking water is also causing trouble. In Assam the story is very different. There the rice crop has been injured by floods and rain in some districts. The manufacture of tea is in progress, and in Cachar and Sakhimpur the prospects of tea and sugar cane are especially good, being fair all over the province. Throughout Mysore a good rainfall was received, and the standing crops are in a good condition. In Bangalore and several other districts, however, there is still the need for more rain. Coorg holds out fairly satisfactory prospects, and in Berar there is no scarcity either of fodder or water except in one district. In Hyderabad the situation is becoming critical so far as the early crops are concerned, and water and fodder are both very scarce. Rajputana and Central India both report a fair, though inadequate rainfall, Baroda is experiencing famine conditions in many districts.

INDIAN TEA AND COFFEE PLANTING.

IT is rather a pity that Mr. O'Conor should have been forced to accompany his statistics in regard to the production of tea and coffee in India with the remarks that the figures are imperfect and defective, "many planters declining to give information". It is difficult to see why ordinary information should be withheld. But though as an actual record the value of the figures is somewhat lessened by this unfortunate circumstance, as a means of ascertaining the progress of the two industries in this country, the statistics are probably just as useful as though they were in every way complete. The cultivation of tea appears to be limited to the extent of nine-tenths to the two provinces of Assam and Bengal, Northern and Southern India claiming the remainder of the production. The total area now under cultivation is over 524,767 acres. During the last two years very little increase was made in the tea growing area, the industry having been abandoned in some places. This is due to the sad discouragements which have confronted tea planters of late. Efforts have been made to restrict cultivation and production, and to supply a better quality of tea to the customer, and these endeavours were last year aided by climatic influences. There was a natural restriction in the quantity produced, but the output was still fifty-seven per cent. greater than was the case ten years ago. The tea produced in India is mainly exported to the United Kingdom, which takes, indeed, ninety-seven per cent. of the total amount produced. Russia and the United States each take over a million pounds annually of Indian tea, but the amount exported to other countries is insignificant. Prospects at present are much less gloomy, and it seems as though the tea industry were successfully negociating the crisis which was at its height in 1901. Already elevated prices have resulted from the restriction of the output brought into operation last year. About half the area now producing tea is given over to coffee planting, and practically the whole of that industry is limited to Southern India, Burma, Assam, and Bombay together only account for about 450 acres. During recent years there has been a very serious fall in prices, and the output has also been greatly restricted by adverse climatic conditions and disease. The total production last year was only 45 per cent. of the output in 1885. The Indian producer has no local market to which he can turn for the consumption of any portion of his production, and his exports are taken up by the United Kingdom and Belgium, the former market taking thirteen million pounds of coffee and the latter eleven millions. Last year's figures showed a big decline in the case of the United Kingdom, and a corresponding big increase in the case of Belgium. Ceylon and Australia together take a million and a half pounds of coffee, and the exports to the English and Belgian markets with this addition are more than five-sixths of the total. Since 1893 prices have fallen from £5-5-4 ½ per cwt. to £2-7-3 ½, and there seems to be no immediate prospects of improved conditions. Neither the tea nor the coffee industries can be said therefore to be very favourably situated.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSIONERSHIP.

THOUGH the vacancy in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces is only an officiating one, the appointment to it of Mr. Hewett is likely to be more than temporary. As soon as the special duty in connection with the Police Commission, to which Mr. Fraser, the permanent occupant, has been deputed is over, changes will take place which are almost certain to cause a permanent vacancy. The most important of these changes is in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal which may be expected to absorb Mr. Fraser either by direct appointment or through his succeeding Mr. Ibbetson in the Council should the latter accept Bengal. The selection of Mr. Hewett for the Central Provinces Chief Commissionership is interesting in another way also, in that it removes one of the two names hitherto generally mentioned in connection with the Burma Lieutenant-Governorship, leaving the field in that region open for Mr. Barnes, whose successor in the Foreign Office is generally thought likely to be Mr. Louis Dane, now resident in Kashmir. In regard to the filling of the vacancy in the Home Department caused by Mr. Hewett's departure, surmise is active. Amongst the names mentioned are those of Mr. Bourdillon and Mr. Risley both of Bengal, though other provinces and especially Bombay, which like Bengal is just now but little represented on the Government of India, are also said to have strong claims upon the appointment.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE principal railway companies in the United Kingdom have issued free passes over their lines to the Royal and other guests representing the Colonies in connection with the Coronation at Home. The Indian railway companies have not yet made any similar move in connection with the Delhi Coronation proceedings. But it would be a graceful recognition of the Imperial importance of this occasion for them to do so.

THE RETURN OF BOER PRISONERS.

IT is understood that orders are being issued under which Boer prisoners in India, able to pay their own way, will be permitted to return without delay to their homes. Those for whom Government transport is required will be sent back later on when shipping is available.

IT is not improbable that during the Viceroy's absence from Simla on tour in Mysore, Lady Curzon may pay a short visit to Kashmir, a part of the country her Excellency has not hitherto visited. Their Excellencies are likely to be both back in Simla by the end of August.

WE learn that the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen have been invited by his Excellency the Governor to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar :—Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., and Mrs. Monteath, the Hon. Mr. Fulton and Miss Fulton, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. McArthur the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tate, the Hon., Mr. and Mrs. Lely, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McIver, the Hon. Mr. Edgerley, C. I. E., and Mrs. Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moses, the Hon. Mr. Wm Greaves, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. A. M. T. and Mrs. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. S. and Mrs. Rebsch, and Mr. A. D. and Mrs. Younghusband.

THE July issue of the Journal of the United Service Institution of India promises to be a particularly interesting one. It contains the Gold Medal Prize Essay, by Captain H. F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers and the second Prize Essay, by Captain E. M. J. Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on the training and equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India and their respective roles in war. General Sir John Watson writes on horse breeding in India; Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Mayne, R. E., has a paper on the relative functions of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry; Major H. V. Cox 21st Madras Pioneers, describes the foreign contingents in China, and Major H. P. Walton, South African Constabulary, contributes further Notes from the Transvaal. The number also contains a suggestion for "Ceasing Fire" and a translation dealing with rapid firing artillery in Germany.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will be accompanied in his approaching visit to Mysore and Southern India by Mr. Carnduff, Officiating Private Secretary, Colonel Baring, Military Secretary, Captains Yarde-Buller and the Earl of Suffolk, A.-C.'s, and Captain Armstrong, I. M. S.

THE Resident in Kashmir will in future remain at Srinagar in the cold weather, instead of coming down to Sialkot.

THE Commander-in-Chief will entertain Colonel Neville Priestly and the officers of the Simla Volunteers to dinner at Snowdon on the 25th instant.

A CASE of glanders having recently been imported into Kashmir, extraordinary precautions are now being taken on the road between Rawalpindi and Srinagar to prevent infection.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

MAJOR MEDLEY'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

THE rain stopped the gymkhana which it was intended to hold at Annandale last Saturday, but the showers have been interspersed with sunshine, and the Simla hills have never been more beautiful than during the past few evenings, with azure shading into purple and purple into green when the great white cloud masses clear off the gorges, disclosing range after range to the golden glory of sunset.

The principle event of the week here has been the fire of which telegraphic accounts have already appeared in your columns. The accident would have been very much worse but for the energy displayed by the local officials in combating the flames. The fact that six trading establishments were reduced, one after another to ashes, before the conflagration could be stopped, and this too on a rainy and comparatively calm night, should be a lesson in caution to the community. The houses destroyed were at the top of the bazaar. Were a fire of similar magnitude to occur at the bottom, it would be very much more difficult to check. As it is, the damage occasioned runs into a sum which would more than pay for bringing the fire extinguishing arrangements of the station on to a very much stronger footing. In American cities, where similar wooden walled buildings have to be protected, it has been found worth while to maintain fire extinguishing staffs, out of all proportion stronger, and with more elaborate apparatus than any to be found in Simla. The present arrangements were brought into force some years ago, as the result of the scare caused by the burning of the Public Works Department Secretariat buildings. Ably handled as they have uniformly been, they have done well enough on ordinary occasions. The event, however, shows that they are still insufficient for dealing really expeditiously with a big fire, and that it would pay to improve them further.

The past week has seen a very successful bazaar at the Town Hall, opened by Lady Curzon in aid of the Zenana Mission. Amongst the stall holders were Lady Elles, Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Priestly and Mrs. Saunders, while Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Ronaldson-Clarke managed the cafe chantant, Mrs. Lavertoo, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Twining, Mrs. Muspratt-Williams, Mrs. James, Mrs. MacCracken, Miss Macquoid, Miss Arundel, Miss Ingram, General Beresford-Lovett and Mr. McMahon being amongst the performers.

Another charitable entertainment upon an even larger scale is being organised by Mrs. Ibbetson, who is getting up a fancy fair to be held in the Peterhoff grounds, which are to be illuminated with electricity for the occasion. The fair is for the rebuilding of the Mayo School, which has long been in bad repair.

The first performance of "Dorothy," which is being put upon the stage by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, takes place to-morrow, and all the seats have been booked. A variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre is also promised to take place on 16th, at which the one act drama "The Ninth Valse" will be played.

The hospitable bachelor brotherhood of Black Hearts gave one of their popular dances at the Town Hall on Tuesday night, at which a large number of guests were present, the weather luckily holding up for the occasion.

The wedding of Miss Arundel and Major Nixon takes place here early in August.

With the rains the afternoon musical party is brought into requisition as a form of entertainment much appreciated. Last Wednesday afternoon "tout Simla" was gathered at Kennedy House at the invitation of Mrs. Franklin, to enjoy a delightful programme. Among the guests were H. H. Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, the latter looking charming in a mouse-coloured voile trimmed with pink embroidery. Several other smart frocks were worn, the hostess appearing in black lace over white silk, a very effective gown. Mrs. Franklin was fortunate enough to obtain contributions from Mrs. Mallaby and Mrs. Iggulden, which alone would have ensured the success of the afternoon, but which were well supported. The weather lends a special attraction to these afternoon parties; the monsoon goes cheerfully on outside, and there is always a gap between showers to get home in.

This afternoon, Major Medley lectures at the United Service Institution on his adventurous journey of two thousand miles from India across Central Asia and Siberia. Major Medley, was for several years stationed at Gilgit. On taking leave he made his way up the Hunza Valley across the difficult Kilik pass to the Pamirs, thence travelling via Kashgarh, across Siberia, to the Siberian railway at Ob.

The first portion of the journey was extraordinarily difficult, the route being a mere mountain track, a precipice on one side and a wall of rock on the other, in places so narrow that Major Medley describes himself as wishing his pony were a cat, so impossible did it some times seem to prevent the animal, falling into the ice-cold river thousands of feet below. Once the open Pamirs were reached, his difficulties grew less. And afterwards when he travelled by "tarantass" and sleigh along the stage road which eventually brought him to Ob on the Siberian railway, there was even a certain amount of comfort to be obtained, the posting arrangements being excellent, and the officials everywhere civil. The cold, in places, was intense, as much as fifty-four degrees of frost being experienced on the sleigh journey, but well provided as he was with furs, Major Medley does not appear to have suffered from it. He was accompanied for a considerable portion of the journey by an escort of Cossacks of whose endurance he speaks highly. He describes them as Asiaticised Europeans, for whom the difficulties of supply and transport are non-existent. Each man carried on his troop-horse eight days' grain for his animal, and a week's bread for himself, besides his own and his horse's blankets and a change of linen. Each supplied his own rifle and saddle and if anything went wrong with either was able to replace them with ease, for they are what are in daily use in every village. While Major Medley was in Kashghar, official intimation came from Tashkent that the Tsar had given Dr. Sven Hedin permission to have two cossack orderlies sent to him. No one knew exactly where the Swedish traveller was, but he had been heard of some six months previously from the neighbourhood of Lob-nor, and within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the message two cossacks had started off on a march of a thousand miles to find him, a feat they successfully accomplished.

Another fact which struck Major Medley was the growing prosperity of the inhabitants of Siberia, whom he found to be thriving farmers, who are rapidly developing the rich country in which they have made their homes. Even the political exiles are doing wel, and he describes them as founding universities and museums, while the farmers are exporting a million pounds-worth of butter in a year, via the Siberian railway, to Great Britain. Of the Siberian railway Major Medley also speaks appreciatively. Most of it, he found, is now completed, and he thinks there is every possibility that, next spring, visitors returning to Europe after the Delhi Proclamation Assemblage will be able to complete a round tour by railway from Port Arthur to Paris. Six trains have been built for the through service, and Major Medley describes them as fitted up with as many comforts and luxuries as a first-class steamer. They run twice a week between Moscow and Stretensk, doing the 4,166 miles in ten days, the first-class fare, exclusive of food, being ten pounds. He found extraordinary extremes of climate, the temperature ranging from 125 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost in winter, to 100 F. of heat in summer. He actually experienced the former temperature at Stretensk, which is equal to the severest cold experienced by the Duc d' Abruzzi in his polar expedition, but he says that owing to the absence of winds it was easily endurable, the bright sunny days and clear dry atmosphere making the climate an ideal one for consumptives.

KHAN SAHIB HUK NAWAZ KHAN, the well-known Frontier official, who was wounded in the recent conflict with the Darwesh Khell Waziri dacoits on the Bannu border, has died of his wounds.

MINING exploitation in the Dun is likely to receive a stimulus from the fact that Messrs. Bird and Company, of Calcutta, have obtained from the Government of the United Provinces a license to prospect for mineral over an extensive area in that locality.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The King's physicians state that the progress ...e by his Majesty is speedier and less complicat... than was anticipated. This is largely owing to ... Majesty's excellent constitution. It is hoped that ... King will be able to proceed on board the Royal ...ht at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

The King is continuing to make excellent pro... The bulletins henceforth will be issued on ...r's days.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The King is improving in every respect.

His Majesty sleeps well.

THE DATE OF THE CORONATION.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 12.

It is officially announced that the Coronation is to ...eld one day between the 8th and 12th August. ...procession on the following day has been cancel...

LONDON, JULY 11.

A formal invitation for the Coronation will be ... to the Foreign Courts.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

CHEERED BY CROWDS.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE KING.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Ortava arrived at Southampton this morning. ...ajor Gordon being ill of small-pox, Lord Kitche... General French, and General Hamilton and ...f alone were allowed to land.

There was brilliant summer weather.

Lord Kitchener was received with a storm of ...rs. He was welcomed by the Mayor of South... ...pton, who presented him with the Freedom of the ...y.

On his arrival at Paddington, Lord Kitchener was ...rmly greeted by the Prince of Wales and heartily ...ered by the crowds.

He then drove to St. James Palace. The Queen ...peared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace ... the procession passed. In the procession was Lord ...oberts on horseback at the head of a brilliant ...dy of officers. The route through Hyde Park was ...ed with Indians and Colonials. At the luncheon ... St. James's, Lord Kitchener sat on the Prince of ...Wales' right. Among those present were the Duke of ...ambridge, Lord Roberts, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord ...ansdowne, and Mr. Brodrick. After lunch Lord ...Kitchener visited the King and Queen.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Lord Kitchener was yesterday conducted to the ...King who was lying on a couch and received him ...in the warmest manner. The King conveyed to ...Lord Kitchener his personal thanks for his services, ...and handed him the decoration of the new Order ...of Merit.

Lord Kitchener afterwards saw the Queen.

He is gone to Hatfield to-day.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

SITTING SUSPENDED.

A scene took place in the French Chamber yesterday as the result of an Interpellation on the Government's action in closing unauthorised religious schools. Neither the Interpellator nor the Premier were able to obtain a hearing. The sitting was suspended and a member censured.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO INDIAN TROOPS.

The Duke of Connaught presented medals to the Indian troops at Hampton Court yesterday.

LAST OF THE BOER SURRENDERS.

The last of the Boers have surrendered, bringing the total to 20,000.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Hampshire has beaten Somerset by five wickets.

The Australians have beaten Worcestershire by 174.

Derbyshire has beaten Leicestershire by 242

Harrow has beaten Eton by eight wickets.

The matches between Yorkshire and Sussex and Gentlemen vs. Players have been drawn.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GORDON SPRIGG.

Sir Gordon Sprigg has sailed for Capetown.

FURTHER ERUPTIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

SAFETY OF THE BRITISH MISSION.

The Governor of Martinique cables that there was an outburst of flames from Mont Pelee on Wednesday night, which set fire to the ruins of St. Pierre. The rain of stones and cinders lasted for twenty-five minutes. No fatality occurred.

Simultaneously with the disturbance of Mont Pelee La Soufriere at St. Vincent renewed its activity.

There was another violent eruption of Mont Pelee on the 11th.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Advices from Fort-de-France state that the British Scientific Mission is safe.

INTERVIEW WITH BOTHA.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Commandant Botha in an interview at Maritzburg said that he believed that if justly treated, the Boers would speedily settle down. He scoffed at the blockhouse system.

He said there was small chance of a Boer Regiment being enrolled in the British Army, as colonials disliked military discipline.

THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

The Tsar has commissioned Prince Menstcherski to make a tour of the Provinces of Kharkoff Ekaterinoslav and Poltava in order to ascertain whether the disturbance is likely to continue and, what the real grievances of the people are.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. Chamberlain's scalp-wound is healing well. He is confined to his room.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

There is no foundation for the "Morning Post's" statement that Colonel Harry M'Calmont succeeds Lord Hopetoun as Governor-General of Australia.

THE SULTAN OF PERAK.

The Sultan of Perak has started for India.

THE INDIAN VISITORS.

Their R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales received the Indian visitors at St. James's Palace this morning.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

SHORT TIME PROPOSED.

At a meeting of Cotton Spinners in Manchester to-day, the Masters of the Federation of South-east Lancashire, who had convened the meeting, recommended short time working, but the Bolton Spinners declined to agree to the proposal for the present.

The Federation, thus acting alone, has decided to send a circular to the whole trade, asking the spinners to close the mills on Saturdays and Mondays for two months.

It was further decided, that unless eighty per cent. of the spindles in the Federation area do not adopt short time, no action will be taken.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton will compete for the America Cup next year.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO MYSORE.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The programme of the Viceroy's tour is now definitely settled up to the 16th August. His Excellency leaves Simla at 10 a.m. on the 1st August and arrives at Bangalore at 8 a.m. on the 4th; leaves on the 5th for Madura, arrives Madura on the 6th and drives to Siva Samudram visiting the electric power transmission head works and generating stations. He leaves Siva Samudram at 4 p.m. and arrives at Mysore at 8 a.m. on the 7th. On the 8th the installation of the Maharajah will take place. On the 9th his Excellency will leave Mysore and train to Nanjangad and drive to Madura; 10th halt; 11th and 12th shooting camp; 13th drive to Sigurghat and ride up to Ootacamund; 14th and 15th at Ootacamund and on the 16th he will leave Ootacamund. The remainder of the tour is not yet settled.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCE.

It is officially announced that Mr. Hewett, Secretary to Government of India in the Home Department will officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, when the latter joins the Police Commission as President.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport Umlazi from South Africa is due at Calcutta on the 17th proximo, having on board Captains Davies and Colvin of the Guides' Cavalry, Lieut. Norwood, 5th Dragoons, and Lieut. Knaggs 2nd Inniskillings and details.

FOUND DEAD IN A TICCA GHARRY.

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Captain Stevenson, Master of the Flat Brahmini belonging to Messrs. Kilburn and Co., was found dead in a ticca gharry on Friday afternoon.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

THE RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

The general committee of the Indian Tea Association has been informed by the Indian Tea Association in London by wire that as the proprietors of tea estates in Ceylon have not agreed to the recent proposals, the scheme for the restriction of output has fallen through.

THE BENGAL RAILWAY DISASTER.

A MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.

A fresh inquiry into the singular and disastrous railway accident at Rampurhat has been instituted by the District Magistrate of Birbhoom at the instance of the Government of Bengal.

It is understood that this supplementary investigation will go much more thoroughly than the first inquiry into the entire circumstances of the disaster. There is something very curious in the persistent statements to the effect that the over-turning of the train cannot have been wholly due to the tornado.

"It has been said," remarks a Rampurhat correspondent, "that the cyclone passed from east to west within a narrow belt, so that very little injury was done at Rampurhat which is situated about two miles to the south. But in that case its effect would have been visible in the villages lying to the east and west of the spot where the train was blown off. Now this is not the case, and there is no indication, to show that the storm was an extraordinarily violent to one, or that any great ravages were done".

THE FATAL EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.

CHARGES OF NEGLIGENCE.

In connection with the explosion which occurred on board the steamer Inchulva on the 17th ultimo, resulting in the death of a European fireman, the Marine Court has framed charges of negligence against Mr. Biggin, the 2nd Engineer, for not properly testing the gauge glasses before attempting to blow down the boiler.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EMPIRE BANQUET AT THE GUILDHALL.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

ZOLLVEREIN IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Empire Coronation Banquet at the Guildhall took place last night. Six hundred guests and representatives of the Empire were present, including Colonial Premiers, Indian princes and members of Cabinets, Lord Cromer, the Sirdar and Sir West Ridgeway.

Lord Onslow presided in the absence of Mr. Chamberlain. He proposed the toast of a United Empire. He said that he did not anticipate that the Federation of the Empire would result from the Colonial Conference whose one object was to draw closer the bonds regarding commerce and defence.

The Hon. E. Barton said that it was utterly impossible to establish an Imperial Zollverein at this stage.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur replied on behalf of the Indian princes.

Sir West Ridgeway replied for the Crown Colonies.

[The Australian Premier interviewed on his arrival in England in reference to the Colonial Conference and other matters said:—"I believe that the Conference will last longer than was originally intended. It is very hard to form an expectation as to its results until I have had conversation with my colleagues, but if the formulation of great and complete schemes does not result from it nevertheless, there is not the least doubt that it will be productive of very great benefits. A scheme of Imperial Federation would at the present moment be premature, so far as formulation is concerned, but the Empire is already federated in fact, and will remain so. So far as Australia is concerned, there are in the Constitution certain financial clauses which however well adapted for the early transitional period of the new regime, impose rather strict limitations on the Federal Government and Parliament in respect of the expenditure of money. Federal extravagance, of which partisan writers in Australia have told you so much, is a thing that could not exist at the present time, even if it were attempted, but apart from that, expenditure upon matters which may in themselves be just and desirable is and will be for a few years rigidly limited. This is a result of the sedulous care taken to preserve the financial equilibrium of the States which compose the Commonwealth. You will see, therefore, that large projects entailing much cost must be viewed circumspectly for the present.]

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

"Preferential trade and Imperial Defence stand in the forefront of the questions about to be dealt with, and my desire is on both these matters to keep an open mind until I have heard what is advanced by way of the furtherance of proposals in either direction. It is early yet to say what position one will take up on such questions until he knows the arguments which are to be used."

Mr. Barton said that when Canada gave her preference to British goods that was followed by withdrawal on the part of Germany. One was a little curious to know whether similar consequences would ensue if the system were extended, or whether there would be any reasonable means to avoid it. It opened up a considerable field for the exchange of views, and it was a question on which there ought to be a clear understanding before any preferential system was agreed upon.

Turning to Imperial Defence, Mr. Barton said the position of Australia was this: She was able to provide absolutely for her own land defence. With New Zealand she contributed £126,000 a year towards the maintenance of an auxiliary squadron, and of this sum Australia found £106,000 a year. A question that arose was what steps should be taken on the expiry of the agreement next year. Opinions in Australia seemed to be divided between the framing of a new agreement on similar lines but for a more powerful squadron; and on the other hand, the creation by Australia of a nucleus of a navy of her own. Facts and figures appertaining to this question would have to be thoroughly gone into in this country before any conclusion was arrived at, and any such conclusion, so far as Australia was concerned, must be considerably influenced by the financial clauses in the Federal Constitution.

TOO YOUNG FOR A ZOLLVEREIN.

As to the Imperial Zollverein, Mr. Barton thought that was a total impossibility. Inter-Imperial Free Trade would simply deprive those young communities of what must be to a large extent the main source of their revenue, viz., the customs, and would render it impossible to carry on their internal government successfully. One of course, did not put aside the consideration that such a thing might be possible in the course of many years. But there was no practical side at the present moment to the question of an Imperial Zollverein. The mutual tariff concessions within the Empire stood on a more practical basis, and it was with respect to that that Mr. Barton was anxious to see the difficulties fully discussed.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

As regarded an Imperial Court of Appeal, Mr. Barton was of opinion that that was a matter on which there should be a good deal of discussion. It was subjected to discussion at the time of the visit of the Australian Federal Delegates two years ago, and there had since been a special conference to deal with it without any very practical results, and it might be that the question would not be much further advanced at present. It would be kept alive, however, because he felt that a great Court of Final Appeal, for the Empire, without distinctions between British citizenship such as at present existed, would do something not only to secure continuity of decision in the Courts, but would largely tend to give the inhabitants of the self-governing colonies some assurance that the equality of citizenship within the Empire was a reality. At the present time the highest authority was the House of Lords, to which no appeal from a colony could be brought. The ultimate Court of Appeal for that portion of the Empire not comprised to put it broadly, within the United Kingdom, was the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which no inhabitant of the United Kingdom could appeal unless he was concerned in a case arising outside the United Kingdom. Rightly or wrongly, superior authority had always been accorded by lawyers to the decisions of the House of Lords. Clearly therefore, it would be advisable, for the purpose of preventing a difficulty in the way of those tribunals, that there should be one Court of Appeal for the whole Empire. Who was to be hurt by such a logical proceeding? asked Mr. Barton.]

THE SEASON PROSPECTS.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON WEAK.

REPORTS NOT ENCOURAGING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Some change for the better has taken place during the past forty-eight hours in the weather conditions, the monsoon winds having increased in strength on the Bengal side, giving good rain in Burma and Assam, and penetrating into Upper India, where pressure has been giving way generally.

The Arabian Sea monsoon, however, continues weak, and the cables received yesterday and to-day from Zanzibar and Seychelles are not encouraging.

Pressure is lower than usual at both stations. Wind directions are about normal at Seychelles and more westerly than usual at Zanzibar and the force is below normal at the former and slightly over normal at the latter. This does not indicate a strong monsoon and hence the probable advance of the current of which indications are now showing is not likely to be sustained.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

SUMMER MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

The meeting at Kirkee to-day was very successful. Col. Onslow and officers, R. E., were "At Home" to a very large company, H. E. the Governor being among those present. The arrangements were admirable, reflecting the greatest credit on Capt. Parry and Mr. Jones. An unfortunate accident happened in the Kirkee Stakes, Mr. Hoyland, who was riding Novelty, coming down over a jump and breaking his collar-bone. The following are details of the races:—

Polo Sourry—40 Rupees and 10 to the second. For bona fide Polo Ponies 14-1 and under which have never won a race of any description, English and Australian, C.-W.'s over 12st, Arabs and C.-B.'s, C.-W.'s over 10st. 7lbs. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Capt. Wood's ch a g China, 10st. 7lbs. ...Owner 1
Royal Scots Polo Club's b a h Douglas, 10st. 7lbs. Drysdale 2
Major England's b a h Naughty Boy, 10st 7lbs. Owner 3
Capt. Eaton Evans' ch a p Toby, 10st. 7lbs. 0
Capt. Parry's ch a p Sunlight, 10st. 7lbs. 0
Lt.-Col. Crole's b a g Tioba, 10st. 7lbs. 0
Capt. Heales' b a g Merrylegs, 10st. 7lbs. 0

Won easily by a length; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—36 secs.

Gymkhana Stakes—40 Rupees and 10 to the second. For English and Australian Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race value 100 rupees or over. A winner of any race once to carry 5lbs., twice 8lbs., three or more times, 12lbs. extra. W. I. 14-1 to carry 11 st. Distance—5 furlongs.

Vety. Surg. Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 12st. 2lbs. ..... Owner 1
1st Bombay Lancers' b a g Subhoy, 8st. 12lbs. Mr. Meynell 2

Subhoy led to the bend, where Patrician was taken to the front and won in a canter by three lengths. Time—1min. 12 1-2. secs.

Kirkee Army Cup—40 Rupees and 10 to the second For Maiden Arab Ponies 14-1 and under. W. I. 14-1 to carry 11st. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. MacLeod's g a g Murfus, 9st....Mr. Meynell 1
Capt. Sloane Stanley's g a g For Ever, 9st. 6lbs. Owner 2
Mr. Cooper's b a p Duldul, 9st. .....Owner 3
Capt. Davies' g a p Sweet Pea, 10st. 4 lbs..... 0
Capt. Heals' b a Regret, 9st. 12lbs..... 0
Lt. Koe's g a p Nubia, 8st. 8lbs..... 0

For Ever led to the bend, where Murfus got up. A splendid finish, For Ever being beaten by only a neck. Time—1min. 47 secs.

Novice Stakes—40 Rupees and 10 to the second. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14-1 and under which have never won a race of any description W. I. 14-1. to carry 11st. 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Major Murray's b a g Bonnie Lad, 9st. 12lbs... Major England 1
Capt. Davis and Mr. Drysdale's g a h Scots Grey, 9st. 12lbs. Mr. Drysdale 2
Capt. Heales' b a g Merrylegs, 10st.....Owner 3
Mr. Cousens' Omar .....Mr. Cooper 4
Dictator 0

Expert was taken to the bend by Tophora. Up to the straight Bonnie Boy and Scots Grey came with a fine run, the former winning cleverly by a neck. Time—58 1-2 secs.

Hunt Plate—40 Rupees and 10 to the second. For horses that have been hunted with the Poona Hunt. W. A. and C. raised two stone. Winners of any race once to carry 5lbs., twice 8lbs., three or more times, 12lbs. extra. Distance—1 3-4 miles.

Mr. Ingpen's b aus g Edward VII., 11st..... Owner 1
Mr. Cousens's b aus m Bess, 11st. 5lbs ...Owner 2
Major Cleveland's b aus g Douglas, 11st. ..... Capt. Wood 3
Capt. Parry's blk aus g Grand Master, 11st..... 0

Edward VII. won by two lengths. Grandmaster ran out at the first jump, and Bess then led to the last jump for home, but was beaten. Time—3min. 58secs, Totalisator paid 22 to 1.

Kirkee Stakes—40 Rupees and 10 to the second. A hurdle race for maiden Arab and C.-B.'s ponies 14-2 and under and other classes 14- and under. Above heights to carry 12 stone. W. I. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Vety. Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 11st. Capt. Wood 1
Col. Eccles' b aus g Widgeon, 10st. 11lbs..... McCausland 2
Mr. Bolton's ch a h The Kalifa, 9st. 7lbs, Boase 3
Capt. Lloyd's b ch n Tempest, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. Sinclair's g a h Novelty (fell), 9st. 3lbs..... 0

Patrician, won from Widgeon easily. Novelty fell, breaking Mr. Hayland's collar-bone. Totalisator paid Rs. 2 to one.

A Distance Handicap for horses and ponies. Scratch horses to go. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mrs. E. Evans's nom. Mr. Cooper's b a h Duldul, 10st.....Owner 1
Mrs. Walker's nom. Mr. Boases' b aus g Dawn, 8st. 3lbs.....Owner 2
Mrs. Murray's nom. Major Murray's b a g Bonnie Lad, 9st. 12lbs. 3

THE BURNING OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

CULPRITS SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

A judgment has been delivered in the Nandigram murder case in which a native sub-inspector of police was burnt to death. The accused were twenty-three in number and all natives. Ten were acquitted, four sentenced to death, three to transportation for life, one to five years', four to three years', and one to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RIOT ON A TEA ESTATE.

A EUROPEAN MURDERED.

A report has been received of a serious riot on the Jabuka Tea Estate in the Sibsagar District.

The coolies are said to have attacked the manager and his assistant. The latter being so badly injured that he died on Wednesday. Details of the affairs are wanting, the Deputy Commissioner with an escort of police has gone to Jabuka.

From further details it appears that the coolies in the tea house refused to work unless extra pay were given to them. Mr. Plaistowe, the assistant, sent for the manager of the estate, Mr. Showers, who tried to induce the men to resume work. This they refused to do, and eventually mobbed the two Europeans and assaulted them with sticks. Mr. Plaistowe, was so badly injured by blows on the head that, as previously stated, he died three days later. Eight coolies are under arrest.

THE LATE SIRDAR DORABJEE PUDUMJEE.

POONA, JULY 13.

The third day's ceremony in connection with the obsequies of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee was performed yesterday by Dustoor Adarjee Munocherjee, High Priest of the Parsis in Poona. There was a large number present. Rs. 13,166 were subscribed by the family and relatives of the late Sirdar for charitable purposes.

THE DELHI DURDAR.

PROGRESS OF PREPARATIONS.

STRIKE OF COOLIES.

DELHI, JULY 13.

Some difficulty has been experienced with the labour for the polo grounds that are being prepared for the tournaments that are to be played during the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January next. Six hundred coolies deserted in a single night, but the men have now returned and the work is progressing rapidly and smoothly. The erection of the house intended for the Viceregal party has also made headway and signs are everywhere visible that the preparations for the great ceremony are being energetically pushed forward by Rai Bahadur Gangaram, the Superintending Engineer.

The authorities are much concerned regarding the provision of vehicles for the use of visitors to the Durbar, and it is not unlikely that the tongas employed on the Simla-Kalka road will be requisitioned.

Signor Peliti, steward of the United Service Club, Simla, has secured the contract to mess 300 guests.

CIVIL SERVICE BALL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA JULY, 13.

The Civil Service ball will be held in Poona on the 3rd of September.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

Since yesterday evening it is raining continuously, and all fear of famine is now at an end.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CAVALRY LINES.

ONE KILLED, FIVE INJURED.

A fatal accident occurred in the Cavalry Lines this afternoon at Ghopore. While some coolies were engaged in pulling down the walls in No. 6 Cavalry Lines, one of them was accidentally killed on the spot and five injured, by the sudden falling of the wall. One of the injured is not expected to live, the rest were removed to the hospital.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

This match, played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon, was completely spoiled owing to rain and was abandoned after three wickets had fallen. Capt. Carnegy lost the spin of the coin for the Gymkhana, but their opponents put them in first, and Mr. Aston and Capt. Carnegy opened the game to the bowling of Lance-Corporal Shillcock and Lieut Maydwell. The wicket was greasy and neither batsmen nor bowlers seemed to be able to keep their feet with any degree of ease. For a time runs came freely. Early on Aston gave a fairly simple chance, but he retrieved this fault later on by excellent cricket, hitting all round the wicket with great judgment. The bowling did not appear to be extraordinarily difficult, although at times Maydwell got in a ball that proved very puzzling and once completely beat Aston, the ball almost shaving the bails. When the score had reached forty, Shillcock clean-bowled Capt. Carnegy, who retired with a score of 22 to his credit, a total which had been compiled by dint of skilful hitting. Hartington then came in and the score mounted rapidly, both he and Aston getting the ball to the boundary very frequently, Aston played carefully, although he was very ready to take advantage of a loose ball. At ninety play was stopped by a smart shower which made the already greasy wicket still more slippery. On the resumption a change was made in bowling, Ferris taking the ball from Shillcock, and Oliver assuming the offensive at Maydwell's end. The change was very soon productive of Harrington's downfall. Ferris bowled dead on the wicket, and twice Harrington put the ball up rather nastily. In the next over he was caught at the wicket. Cheetham, who followed, did not play with his usual free style. He made a single off Oliver's bowling, but found Ferris almost unplayable and in that bowler's next over, was caught in the slips. Sale then came in, and helped Aston (who also had made several doubtful strokes since the change of bowling) to put up the score to 130. The storm which had been threatening all the afternoon then broke, and drove the players to the pavilion. The Gymkhana innings was declared closed, but the rain continued and as play would have been absolutely impossible even if the weather had brightened up, at half-past four o'clock the game was abandoned.

It was rather a pity that the game should have been thus cut short, for on the whole the Gymkhana gave the best batting display, they have made this season, and it would have been interesting to see how their bowling would have faced against the soldiers. The following was the score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Aston not out		66
Capt C roegy, b Shillcock		22
Mr Harrington, c Oliver, b Ferris		35
Mr Cheetham, c Scott b Ferris		1
Mr Sale not out		4
Mr Coombs, Capt Tompkins, Major Rogers, Major Walton, Mr Binning, Lieut Douglas	did not bat	
Extras		2
Total		130

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lce-Corpl Shillcock	14	2	62	1
Lieut Maydwell	11	1	39	0
Sergt Ferriss	5	0	8	2
Private Oliver	2	0	19	0

* Innings declared closed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain Thos. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 27th instant. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Reid, Lieut
Kewill, Capt, Mrs and child
Hall, Miss
Robertson, Rev
Clark, Major
Tahourdin, Lieut
Brig, Col
Beattie, Mr
Lawrie, Mr
Miley, Dr
Pratt, Mrs
Macgregor, Mr
Jackson, Capt
Hunt, Lieut
Hervey, Lieut
Milne, Mr
Jenning-, Mr
Klemis, Mr
Marriott, Lieut
Gabriel, Lieut
Thompson, Dr
Todrick, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Argest, Major
Hunter, Capt and Mrs
Pittendregh, Rev
Morcon, Mr
Ellis, Lieut
Grewar, Mr
Merrier, Miss
Thebout, Mr
Walker, Mr
Harvey Mr
Hutchison, Mr
Quadratstein, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Nunmabell, Lt
Johnson, Capt
Full, Mr
Deastte Mr
Skinner, Lieut
Wynn , Mr
Taylor, Mr

FROM PORT SAID—Tinningiod
FROM MALTA—Sargant Lt
FROM GIBRALTAR—Ries Mr

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Communication Saigon Bangkok imperfect.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted, Turkish route right.

All land communication with Annam and Tonkin interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	4	30 p.m.	11	54
Teheran	13	10	10 p.m.	0	57
Suez	13	1	50 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	21	0	2
" Karachi	0	10	0	3
" Madras	0	40	0	4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE KING'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 27.

An experienced journalist observed the other day in private conversation that the illness of his Majesty King Edward VII was the greatest moral shock Europe had received since the battle of Sedan. This observation exactly expresses the dramatic, not to say tragic, force with which the announcement of the catastrophe struck London on Tuesday. Everyone was in the streets watching the completion of the decorations. From the Bank, Royal Exchange, and Mansion House to the Marble Arch and down St. James's Street, and along Pall Mall, the scene was one of indescribable bustle and almost chaotic confusion. Every house front was swarming with labourers, artisans, and decorators, putting the finishing touches to the work they had been engaged on for weeks; and even those who criticised the decorations most severely from the artistic point of view, will freely acknowledge that in their magnitude, and the vast area over which they extended, they were profoundly imposing, while in the heartiness and vigour with which they had been carried out, they were most impressive evidence of the national earnestness and force of character. Certainly in their overwhelming mass and in richness of detail they were most picturesque. No other city could possibly have made so stupendous and costly a show. In the sunshine of the high noon also everyone was full of hope that Thursday and Friday (this day) would be worthy of the occasion which was to make them memorable evermore. The whole world of London was on the tiptoe of expectation, and full of pardonable pride and exultation. Then suddenly like a bolt out of the blue, fell on the densely packed crowd before the Royal Exchange, the announcement by the Lord Mayor that the King, for whose hallowing and triumphal pomp all these preparations were being made, was gravely ill, and at that very moment undergoing an operation for appendicitis. I was present at the time. In an instant the crowd became as men standing petrified. They were staggered, stunned, paralysed; and then after looking at each other in blank amazement, in another moment every man was commiserating with his neighbour on the untoward blow, not only London but the whole country, and the Empire, to its utmost limits, had received in its long cherished hopes, and swelling expectations. Then followed a highly significant exhibition of the practical side of the English character. Before the Lord Mayor could have well retired within the Mansion House, his Lordship had given the order to dismantle the mighty scaffolding erected before it; and the work of taking it down at once commenced, and every plank and baulk of it was cleared away before 3 p. m., a wonderful feat of unskilled labour. I also observed the following incident. A man was nailing up the last two or three lengths of "Turkey red" along the scaffolding in front of a public house. He was advancing from left to right, and was just going to hammer in a nail as he advanced when his master came out and said "the King is ill; there will be no procession". Without even looking up or speaking a word, the man put back the nail into his apron pocket and turning his hammer round in his hand at once began retiring on the line of his advance, pulling out the nails as he retired and ripping down the Turkey red. This instinct of practicality indeed showed itself universally. It had taken me nearly an hour to reach "The Bank" but I did the journey back in about twenty minutes. In fact the crowd dispersed on every side immediately after the Lord Mayor's announcement; and within an hour from it people who had come from the country to stay in London for the week were leaving their hotels in every street, and hurrying off to Paddington, Waterloo, and the other great terminus railway stations.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE NATION AND ITS COMPENSATIONS.

The national disappointment is universal and goes deep down into the inmost heart of the people. But there is compensation for it in the outburst of sympathy and loyalty it has called forth; and with the distinguished Indian and Colonial visitors in the country, so many of whom were to have borne an official part in the ceremonies of the Coronation, the very depth and extent of our disappointment tends to strengthen the sentiment of Imperial unity. There is also a more commonplace compensation. There can be no doubt of it now that the proclaiming of two consecutive Bank Holidays and immediately before next Saturday (to-morrow) and Sunday was a colossal police blunder. On Monday last it became very "clear that more country people were tramping" into London than the streets could hold; and still they flowed in through every avenue into London; and it was evidently their intention to remain if but in the streets, and—night and day—until the Coronation and Procession were over, and past. It was a veritable invasion of the inarticulate, resolute barbarians, from all of the so-called "Home Counties". They had nothing to do with the "provincials" who came from all parts of the Kingdom, and filled the lodging houses and hotels. Well, what would have happened with this veritable barbarian occupation of London had the Coronation come off, on the second consecutive Bank Holiday? I can only say in reply that to every one who faced the question it seemed certain that a terrible catastrophe was inevitable. The crowd of "outsiders" brought in on the first day might have possibly been manageable; but the greater crowd brought in on top of it the second day could never have been controlled. It would have been in the highest degree dangerous to attempt to resist it by force; and the only safety would have been in letting it flow freely; but of course to the destruction of the order and effect of the Procession. Even on Tuesday forenoon the crowd was getting unmanageable by the police. It is indubitable that a great calamity has been averted; and the like of it must never be risked again. It was desired of course to give every one a chance of seeing the Procession. But that was a physical impossibility, as any one can see who calculates the number of persons—allowing each a square yard, who could stand in the streets through which the procession was to pass—even if allowed to entirely occupy them! When King Edward VII is consecrated in September—as pray God he may be, the solemnity will take place under very different circumstances; and it will lose nothing in impressiveness for the quieter and easier conditions of the streets. God save the King!

THE CORONATION HONOURS.

The fact that the Coronation Honours are in a real sense for once at all events the King's own selection and not merely that of his constitutional advisers has doubtless had something to do with the almost entire absence of criticism which is usual when titles and decorations are bestowed. But apart from a natural desire not to find fault at such a moment as this, there is on the whole a feeling that the Honours List gives very little occasion for legitimate criticism. Some sympathy is felt for those gentlemen whose names rather imprudently and perhaps impudently have been mentioned as likely recipients, and one or two omissions are very striking. But if we are disappointed at the absence of some names we expected to find, we are compensated by finding names we did not expect to see; and all right thinking people must rejoice to see that a great national and Imperial occasion has not been marred by a mere party distribution of honours. There is absolutely nothing common place about the "Coronation Honours Gazette", and if there were, it would be redeemed by the exceedingly happy creation of the new Order of Merit which certainly supplies a long-felt want and removes a reproach under which the country has too long lain. It is obvious that the idea has been borrowed from the Prussian "Ordre pour le Merite" which a hundred pens have hastened to remind us was acceptable to the Sage of Chelsea though he turned up his nose at all our then & existing English orders. The Order of Merit, the "Times" tells us, will have the same comprehensive range and characters, including, besides British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, those who are

exceptionally eminent as men of letters and in the fields of art and science. The number of its members will be, as is right, very restricted. It is, of course, primarily and essentially a British Order, but provision will be made for taking into its ranks distinguished foreign personages as honorary members. The badge of the order, to be worn by its members, will consist of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" (the motto of the Order) in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge will show the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold (two silver swords with gold hilts, placed saltirewise between the angles of the cross, being added in the case of members chosen for military or naval distinction) also within a laurel wreath, on a blue enamel centre; and the whole will be surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a parti-coloured ribbon of Garter blue and crimson, two inches broad. The Sovereign's insignia, except, of course, for the modifications necessary to distinguish the Royal dignity of the wearer, will be similar to the insignia worn by the ordinary members of the Order.

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA MUSSULMANS.

His Highness the Aga Khan, who is extremely popular in London Society, has, I hear, received innumerable congratulations upon his promotion from a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire to a Knight Grand Commandership of the same order, an honour he worthily shares with the distinguished financier, Sir Henry Waterfield, whose services are unhappily about to be lost to the India Office. His Highness previous to the great blow which has befallen the country and for a time put a stop to almost all social obligations, exchanged visits with their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of, Schleswig-Holstein, as well as with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Highness, was also one of the illustrious visitors who were favoured with commands from the King to attend the State Banquet which was to have been given by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on the eve of Coronation Day. It was his intention to return to Bombay in September, but I have not heard whether his arrangements like those of so many other people will have to be altered by the tragic and unforeseen events of the past few days. It must be gratifying to the community of which this modest young prince is the acknowledged head to know that he is held in such high esteem in the most influential circles at home, and that his excellent qualities have secured for him the warm friendship of many who may be truly described as among the best in the land. It is only justice and not flattery to say this.

INDIAN CORONATION ENTERTAINMENTS.

Amongst the public events that happened to have been arranged for Tuesday were the Northbrook Club's reception in honour of the Coronation guests from India; Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon's "At Home" at their magnificent house in Park Lane; and the Society of Arts conversazione at the Royal Botanical Gardens. At one time it seemed doubtful, if all or any of these "functions" would take place owing to the anxious state of the public mind, but in each case it was decided wisely I think, to follow the example set by the heads of His Majesty's Government in not proposing the adjournment of Parliament. The Northbrook Society reception was very crowded, and although naturally the news issued a few hours previously cast a gloom over the gathering, the affair must be reckoned as decidedly successful. Lord Northbrook, assisted by Sir Owen Tudor Burne and others, received the visitors, and the scene was very picturesque. Indeed it may be said that no gathering exhibiting so much colour has been held in the large hall of the Imperial Institute since Queen Victoria opened the Institute. The evening party given by Sir E. and Lady Sassoon was of course not so exclusively Oriental, being in fact composed almost entirely of what may be called the cream of London Society. Amongst others present were Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., and his fiancee Miss Jeanne Langtry, who though pretty has a prettiness quite different from that which placed her mother in the front rank of fashionable beauties. Of the Society of Art's Conversazione it is unnecessary to say more than that it was attended by an immense number of people, and that it was favoured with perfect weather for an al fresco assembly.

MISS MAY MORRIS.

Very appropriately the official report of the lecture on "Pageantry and the Mask" given by Miss May Morris on the 27th ultimo, appears in the "Journal of the Society of Arts" of this day. The report of this lecture, one of the most charming ever given before the Society, is unfortunately but an "abstract," as it has been decided not to too fully anticipate its republication as a book. But Mr. Bernard Shaw's and Sir George Birdwood's remarks on the lecture are reported at full length. I must, however, here give two piquant passages from Sir George's lecture. The first refers to Sivaji. After describing the Dasera festival as kept by the Mahratta princes, Sir George adds:—"Going and returning, wherever these gallant companies ride, the Good Lord Sivaji, in their vision, rides on before—just as St. George once rode before our English chivalry—Sivaji, the partizan leader of the Mahratta race against the Suzerain Mogul and the idolised personification of their impassioned patriotism, and romantic valour". This is a daring reply to the attack of some anonymous writer in the "Times" on Sir George Birdwood for his well-known defence of Sivaji in an early number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review", and, "just as St. George", too, is good. The second extract is on the forthcoming Delhi Durbar:—"Here," in answer to a question from the audience Sir George said,—"they might make sure of the spectacular success of the Delhi Durbar. The present Viceroy was a statesman of artistic sensibility, and quick, instinctive sympathy with everything in the vernacular culture of the people of India that had contributed to develop their unique historical personality, and being also a man of powerful intellect, with a disposition to do things magnificently, and wielding autocratic power, he might be relied on to make the approaching Durbar altogether worthy of them, and of the traditions they cherished of the glories of Vikramaditya and Salivahana".

OLLA PODRIDA.

It is a rather curious fact that "Reynolds's Newspaper" should have been the only journal in the country to have received correct information beforehand of the exact nature of his Majesty's illness. In its issue of last Sunday "Reynolds" announced that the King was suffering from appendicitis; but nobody I fancy believed the statement. By the way "Reynolds" seems to have given up its old Republicanism; at any rate its present editor, Mr. W. M. Thompson, openly praises King Edward VII. His Majesty, I may add, has always subscribed to "Reynolds's" Christmas Dinner to those most miserable of all beings, the London Sandwichmen, and Mr. Thompson modestly suggests that it was from him that the King borrowed the idea of his Coronation Dinner to the poor!

The Society of Arts gives three silver medals this year to readers of papers in its Indian Section; and the Council must have had more than ordinary difficulty in making a selection. Almost every paper read was above the customary high standard of this important department of the Society. I understand that the choice of the Council has fallen upon Mr. W. T. Holderness, Mr. T. J. Bennett and Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Commander Whitehouse, R.N., formerly of the Indian Marine Survey, has also been awarded the Society's medal for the paper he read some months ago on Uganda.

☞ Something more than mere permission to attend the Durbar at the Delhi Coronation assemblage will be offered to pensioned native officers and soldiers who took part in the siege of Delhi, and the defence and relief of Lucknow. Their fares from their homes to Delhi and back will be paid by Government, and they will be granted during the period of the Viceroy's stay at Delhi a messing allowance at the following rates per diem: Sepoy or Sowar, Rs. 1-8; Non-Commissioned Officer, Rs. 2; Native Officers, Rs. 3. Veterans whose regiments happen to be among those attending the Durbar will be the guests of their old Corps; all others will be located in a Camp near the Old Magazine, and a British Officer will be detailed to see that they are made comfortable.

CRUEL MURDER OF A WIFE.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, convicted Rama Nana of murder and sentenced him to death. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 23, a cultivator, was charged with murder by killing his wife, Gita, at Mulavdi, on the 27th April last. Gita's dead body was found floating in a well in the limits of Nidhal on the 29th April. There were no ornaments on her nor any bodice, but a woman's robe was tied about the body and round the neck. These conditions, said Mr. Whitworth, precluded any supposition that the girl had fallen accidentally into the well, or that she had thrown herself in, and strongly indicated that she had been thrown in either dead or alive. As the water was not deep enough to drown any one, the probability was that she was first killed and then thrown into the well. The body was taken out of the well the same evening, but was not recognised as Gita's till the next day. The body was sent on from one dispensary to another on account of the absence on leave of the hospital assistant until it arrived at Satara on the night of the 2nd May. The next morning the Civil Surgeon found it too much decomposed for the cause of death to be ascertained. It was fully proved by the evidence that the accused and the deceased did not get on well together. She had become of age only about a year before, and had several times run away from her husbands' house to her mother's, which was in another hamlet of the same village. On Friday the 25th April, after a long absence, Gita was brought by her uncle to her husband's house. She stayed there through the Saturday and Sunday, and on the Monday she was missing. Her mother and her father-in-law both made enquires; but it did not appear that the accused himself made any enquiry at all. Beyond this there was very little evidence against the accused except what has proceeded from his own lips. There was the testimony of his aunt and another relative, which, if believed, would, in Mr. Whitworth's opinion, be conclusive in connection with Gita's disappearance. They both said that they heard Gita cry out in the night, and one of them, Goja, added that the accused shortly afterwards came out, and presently went in again, and came out carrying something, and went away towards the hills, where the body was found, and also that, on her questioning him, he virtually admitted what he had done, and threatened her with a similar fate if she said anything. The case against the accused rested on his own confession. It was said that he went of his own accord to the witness Ramchandra and confessed his guilt and was taken by him to the chief constable. The confessions Mr. Whitworth said, were also corroborated by the finding of Gita's broken glass bangles in the place where the accused said he first deposited the body and covered it with stones before removing it to the well; and by his giving up, from a box under his own key, the ornaments which she had been wearing. The necklaces, being found to have been broken off and not removed in the ordinary way.

The accused, in his confession said his wife was asleep when he murdered her, with her face upwards. He was awake and got up at midnight. His father and brother had gone to sleep in the temple. He got up and placed his left knee on her chest and pressed her throat with both his hands. He continued pressing in that way for about half an hour; she was struggling, but he did not allow her to move nor did he allow her to cry out. When he killed her he was glad. After two ghatkas (48 minutes,) her hands and feet were motionless and still, from which he concluded that she was dead. He was sitting on her chest for the two ghatkas. It was quite dark. There were ornaments on her body, bodice, but a woman's robe was tied about the body and round the neck. These conditions, said Mr. Whitworth, precluded any supposition that the girl had fallen accidentally into the well, or that she had thrown herself in, and strongly indicated that she had been thrown in either dead or alive. As the water was not deep enough to drown any one, the probability was that she was first killed and then thrown into the well. The body was taken out of the well the same evening, but was not recognised as Gita's till the next day. The body was sent on from one dispensary to another on account of the absence on leave of the hospital assistant until it arrived at Satara on the night of the 2nd May. The next morning the Civil Surgeon found it too much decomposed for the cause of death to be ascertained. It was fully proved by the evidence that the accused and the deceased did not get on well together. She had become of age only about a year before, and had several times run away from her husbands' house to her mother's, which was in another hamlet of the same village. On Friday the 25th April, after a long absence, Gita was brought by her uncle to her husband's house. She stayed there through the Saturday and Sunday, and on the Monday she was missing. Her mother and her father-in-law both made enquires; but it did not appear that the accused himself made any enquiry at all. Beyond this there was very little evidence against the accused except what has proceeded from his own lips. There was the testimony of his aunt and another relative, which, if believed, would, in Mr. Whitworth's opinion, be conclusive in connection with Gita's disappearance. They both said that they heard Gita cry out in the night, and one of them, Goja, added that the accused shortly afterwards came out, and presently went in again, and came out carrying something, and went away towards the hills, where the body was found, and also that, on her questioning him, he virtually admitted what he had done, and threatened her with a similar fate if she said anything. The case against the accused rested on his own confession. It was said that he went of his own accord to the witness Ramchandra and confessed his guilt and was taken by him to the chief constable. The confessions Mr. Whitworth said, were also corroborated by the finding of Gita's broken glass bangles in the place where the accused said he first deposited the body and covered it with stones before removing it to the well; and by his giving up, from a box under his own key, the ornaments which she had been wearing. The necklaces, being found to have been broken off and not removed in the ordinary way.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Since Sunday there has been some change for the better in the weather, and after oppressive heat sixty-six cents of rain fell on Sunday early in the morning. The total rain-fall up to date is one inch and forty-one cents. Cultivators who were in despair have now begun agricultural operations, and are anxiously looking out for more rain.

The cheering reports regarding the health of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor received during this week have greatly relieved the people, and all communities fervently pray for his Majesty's speedy restoration to health.

There is no truth in the report put forward that the Hon. Mr. Lely is going on long furlough. Mr. Lely has no idea of going on leave at present. He is now working very energetically in famine affairs. He has called a meeting of engineers of his division at his bungalow for the 12th inst. to consider what steps should be taken in the event of the fourth famine.

Mr. W. H. White, Superintending Engineer, N. D., has gone to Bombay but he is expected here on Saturday to attend the meeting at Mr. Lely's bungalow.

Mr. Pratt, I.C.S., Collector, goes on long furlough in August next, and Mr. G. Curtis, I.C.S., will most probably succeed him.

At the last Municipal meeting a letter dated the 19th June, from Col Anderson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, regarding the establishment of a mosquito brigade was considered and was referred to the Sanitary Committee for report and opinion.

The Hon Mr. E. M. Fulton visited the Gaikwar's Haveli here and decided that police lines should be built on different places. He also inspected the water-works with Rao Bahadur Himatlall.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 16th July, at 4-5 p. m.:—

1 Tilting at ring and Tent-pegging. Each Competitor takes a ring and a peg with spear.
2 Lloyd-Lindsay, ½ Section.
3 Postillion Race.
4 Ladies' Cantering Race.
Ladies' to canter round a given course; any breaking into a trot will be disqualified. Last in wins.
5 Pre-Raphaelite Stakes—Gentlemen to ride given course to black board. Draw an animal the name of which will be given before starting. Lady must give name of animal drawn.
Gentleman then mounts and rides home.
Shortest time and best drawing to win.
Points given for drawing.
6 Handicap Scurry for horses and English and Australian Ponies, 14·1 and under.
Entries for Scurry should, if possible, reach the under signed by 10 a.m., Wednesday, and should state class of pony and name, and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The third shoot of this monsoon season took place on Saturday afternoon at Colaba. The rain came on and stopped the 4th shoot. Some excellent scores were made at the 200 yards, although the last three rounds were fired through a blinding rain, the Honorary Secretary missing the Club Silver Medal for a highest possible by one point. The next shoot will be on Saturday 19th at 3-30 p.m. Distances 500 and 600 yards.

	Score 200 yards.	Total.
Major T M English V D Bo Vol Rifles.....	27	27a
Lieut A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	25	25b
Private C Miles Ox Li Infantry	25	25
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	25	25
Lce Sergt G Ebsworth Ox Li Infantry	25	25
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles...	24	24
Cr Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	24	24
Volunteer C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols ..	23	23
Ar Sergt W H Goodwin Ox Li Infantry ..	24	22
Corporal G F Lund Bo Vol Rifles	22	22
Mr R W Chitts Civilian	18	18

a Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon, b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

NOBLEMEN'S HIGH PLAY.

An "Express" Telegram dated Vienna, June 26th says,—Count August Potocki, one of the Czar's aides-de-camp, and a landowner in Russia, lost £70,000 at baccarat at the Residence Club, Warsaw, yesterday. The loss was incurred between lunch and dinner. The winner were two other Russian noblemen.

Count Potocki gave a cheque for the amount and drove home, and tried to cut his throat with a razor.

His valet, having noticed his strange demeanour, watched, and prevented him from committing suicide.

Bad luck pursues the Potocki family. Six months ago Count Joseph Potocki lost £100,000 in two hours at the Vienna Jockey Club.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

THE CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

At the Morgue yesterday morning Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry regarding the deaths of Narayen Krishna, Runchord Kumbha and Mahadeo Peerji, all of whom were killed by the sudden collapse of a five-storeyed house belonging to Dooram Keshewji in 5th Lane, Kamatipoora, on the 28th ultimo, Superintendent Nolan assisted in conducting the inquiry, Mr. Hugh Sealy, the pleader appeared for the owner.

Inspector Aldridge of the Bombay Police in course of his evidence said that on the day after the collapse, in the presence of a punch he took possession of certain pieces of timber-vertical posts of the house some of which he now produced. They all seemed more or less rotten. It was difficult for one to get at these posts until part of the debris was removed. Some of the posts had old nails in them. He pulled one or two of the posts out of their vertical position.

Mr. Kalkhushru Pestonji Bhedwar, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said: From 1884 up to last year he worked as Divisional Superintendent of streets and buildings for the Municipality. On the evening of the 23th June last, he went to the house in question. He saw the east portions of the building had collapsed: The next day he again visited the place and examined the building but could not then come to any conclusion as to the cause of the fall.

By Mr. Sealy: He had examined the fallen building since the 29th ultimo, fitting a vertical post with a crowbar would help to produce the fall. The strain would be at right angles to the plane of the wall and would affect the vertical posts above and below, where stroke took place. The exhibit A was wholly rotten and exhibit B was partly rotten and not to be depended on. Exhibit C was partly rotten and not strong enough for a ground floor post in a four storeyed building. If the mortar mill was worked independently of the building, it would cause no strain to the building.

Mr. Hari Bhicaji, Divisional Superintendent of B. and C. Wards, Bombay Municipality said: On the 22nd May 1901, he was Divisional Superintendent of E. and F. Wards. He produced a plan signed by Samuel Reuben, licensed surveyor. The plan was sanctioned by Mr. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. It was submitted by Samuel Reuben on behalf of Dooram Keshewji, owner of the house in question, with an application. The house was marked w. H. H. and the application was made in consequence of a notice from the Municipality under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The house had then a ground floor, first floor and a loft. The plan showed that the owner wished to convert the loft into a storey and to add one storey with a terrace above. The specification was also sent with the application. The Executive Engineer approved of the plan and specification on certain conditions. In reference to the application, the Executive Engineer had served the owner the notice of disapproval When notice of disapproval was given to the owner he was asked to carry out certain works. After the receipt of disapproval notice the work went on, but under whose supervision witness could not say. On the 6th February last, the owner through Mr. Reuben submitted a further application to convert the terrace shown in the plan into a storey. This made the building a five-storeyed one. This last application was also sanctioned by the Executive Engineer with certain disapproval conditions. The notice of disapproval was also served on the owner. In the first plan submitted by the owner, nothing was shewn as to the old vertical ground floor posts, but it did show the position of intended new vertical posts on the ground floor. After the last notice of of disapproval had been served on the owner the work went on. It was the original suggestion of the owner himself to put in new vertical ground floor posts in order to strengthen the old part of the structure. That was a prudent thing to do on account of the possibility of old posts being insufficient. Witness was in the building several times, but only examined it casually, but made no notes. The work of construction was in progress during the whole of the last monsoon. Witness did not know whether new posts were actually put in, but he thought if they were, the putting of them in would be all that a prudent builder need do to secure the old understructure for building on the top it according to the plan submitted.

Mr. Nolan: Do you know the owner personally? —Yes, I do; he is a Municipal contractor of buildings.

Do you consider him as a man sufficiently skilled to construct a building according to the plans submitted by him?—Yes, I consider him to be so. As the walls of the ground floor were twenty-one inches thick, built of rubble masonry, I should have thought it safe to build the superstructure according to the plans, even without the insertion of vertical posts. I know the posts produced are the posts of the vertical beams of the ground floor. I measured the remains of the wall after the collapse. Its length was 92ft, 6 inches from north to south, we allow one-tenth of the crushing weight upon the external walls.

Supposing the structure on the east was the same as you now see it on the west, was not the weight of the superstructure too much for the old ground floor wall to bear?—No, even without any vertical posts at all, new or old, the weight of the superstructure was not sufficient to cause the collapse. The walls themselves were strong enough to bear the superstructure. The material of the ground and first floors was old. In a frame-work building I do not think special supervision of a skilled man is required while making holes in a wall of old material as in the present case.

Do you consider the owner a specially skilful man at engineering? Yes, in a frame-work building. This was not a wholly frame work building. The superstructure was frame work, but the understructure was not.

Do you not consider the presence of a skilful man necessary while boring a hole in a frame work building? No.

By Mr. Sealy: If the owner had been constructing the building in a dangerous way, the Municipality would have given him a notice under section 354 of the Municipal Act. If the Municipality had considered it dangerous to erect a five-storeyed building on the old walls, with the addition of new posts, they would have disapproved of the plan. There would be a great shock, if a post was hit.

After the evidence of the Divisional building Inspector was recorded, further inquiry was adjourned.

MR. ROOSEVELT ANGERED.

AMERICA'S TREATMENT OF CUBA.

No attempts are now made to conceal the fact that an open fight is in progress between President Roosevelt and Congress over the extension of trade reciprocity to Cuba. The Republican members of the National Legislature have agreed to check all action which would give relief to Cuba for the purpose of showing their disapproval of Mr. Roosevelt's endeavour to force legislation from Congress.

The President realises that Congress's inactivity is as much levelled against himself as it is for the protection of the Sugar Trust, and (says the correspondent of the "Morning Post") with that impetuosity which has always characterised his life he has decided to tour the country and to make speeches in favour of Cuban reciprocity. Such a proceeding is almost without precedent in American history, but Mr. Roosevelt is not the man to falter on that account, and he believes that by no other means can public opinion be brought to bear on Congress with sufficient force to make Cuban legislation imperative.

Telegrams from Cuba indicate that the economic condition of the country is as bad as when Spain was overrunning the island with her armies. Practically all the small planters are already bankrupt, and the large ones assert that it is almost a question of weeks when they too must "go under."

The arrangement of a treaty with Great Britain is being more and more seriously considered by President Palma, and it is stated that the British Minister has been sounded as to the attitude of his Government on this question.

According to the "Times" correspondent, a reciprocity treaty with Cuba may still be made, and may probably be ratified, though by the help of Democratic votes.

M. LOUBET APPEALS TO HIS CRITICS.

President Loubet, speaking at Le Mans on Sunday, (June 22) said:—"The President of the Republic represents France as a whole. It is above all necessary at times when our foreign interests are in question, when the good name and dignity of the country are at stake, that political parties should leave the President of the Republic outside their quarrels. I try to forget the attacks of which I may have been the object as a politician and a Republican. I have no intention of complaining of these attacks, however bitter. But let me assure you, setting my own personality entirely aside, how advantageous it is for the Republic that the President should be preserved by a more accurate appreciation of the country's interests, not from criticism even when severe but from those excessive attacks which are directed at the authority of which he may perhaps have need when called upon to speak in the name of France.

"As to the Republicans they give me so many proofs of affection and esteem, they lend me so much support in difficult circumstances that I do not know with what words to thank them. Let them know that my time, my powers, my heart, and my goodwill are devoted to the Republic and to its peaceful and progressive development. Let them know that in order to discharge my duty to the Republic there could never be in my mind any lack of resolution or any weakness. I ask of them, demand of them, the execution of a programme which is comprised in these words—toleration, union, appeasement."

THE ATTACK ON CAPTAIN EVANS.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

"SPREADING THE PLAGUE WITH A POWDER".

In the Allahabad High Court on Friday an important case came before Mr. Justice Blair and Mr. Justice Aikman. This was an appeal by Sat Narain "sunar," and Sital and Pancha, "tells," all residents of Mirzapur City who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Mirzapur on a charge of attempting to murder Captain Evans, 8th Rajputs Sanitary Officer, on 2nd March last. Mr. W. K. Porter barrister-at-law, conducted the case for the Crown.

In the course of his judgment the Sessions Judge said: "On 2nd March at 6-30 a. m. Captain Evans started from his bungalow on his bicycle. He reached a small bridge known as the Iiwa Bridge, over which the Jubulpur road passes, about three furlongs beyond the third milestone and had proceeded about 20 yards beyond the bridge when three men came running to his right side from the right, i. e. the west side of the road calling "Maro". The nearest to him was a youngish man with a "talwar". He struck with his "talwar" at the "sola topi" which Captain Evans was wearing. The blow fortunately did not cut through the tope; but knocked it off Captain Evans' head and knocked Captain Evans off the bicycle. Captain Evans got up and almost immediately received a blow (a cut wound) on the top of his head in front, which knocked him down again. He got up again and seized the head of the axe which one of his assailants carried and struggled to get it out of the man's hand. While doing so he received another blow (a cut wound) on the left upper arm, a blow on the right shoulder near the neck and a cut wound on the inner side of the shin bone of the right leg. The blow on the leg knocked him down again and he then rolled down the west bank of the road and ran off southwards away from the city. When he had run about 100 yards he looked at his watch and found it was 7-20 a m. There was no one following him. He had left his bicycle and topi on the ground and wrapped his coat round his head for protection from the sun. He went on walking and running to the rest-house at Bhagwantola getting there at 8-40".

It was shown from the evidence that the accused had met with others beforehand in the bazar, and discussed the matter, and that it had been stated that Captain Evans was spreading the plague by means of a powder. The Sessions Judge mentioned, among other things, that the reason given by Sat Narain in his confession for desisting from the attack was that "the Sahib put his hand behind his back and the accused then made off, fearing that the Sahib was going to use a pistol." The Sessions Judge in referring to the medical evidence, said that the wound on the forehead had caused permanent disfigurement, and that the wound on the right leg had rendered Captain Evans unable to use his right leg for three weeks, so that these wounds constituted grievous hurt. After describing other injuries of a less serious character, the Sessions Judge continued: "It seems to me that three men who attack another with a sword and axe and slim blows with these weapons at his head and with such force as to inflict grievous hurt, must have intended to kill him. It would be certainly against their interest simply to wound and not kill for there would be the fear of identification. The question is why they did not complete their intention and kill Captain Evans out of hand. I believe the reason is that at the last moment their hearts failed them and that Sat Narain has given a very likely explanation when he says they feared a pistol shot.

"I find then that Sital Pancha and Sat Narain are guilty of an attempt to murder and that in doing so they committed hurt. I am in agreement here with regard to Sat Narain and in disagreement with all three assessors in regard to Sital and Pancha." Two other accused were acquitted. Sat Narian, Sital and Pancha were formally acquitted of the charge under Section 307, Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge concluded: "The crime was a coldblooded one and was obviously the result of a conspiracy." The three accused were accordingly sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Blair delivered judgement, Mr. Justice Aikman concurring. Supporting the finding of the Sessions Judge Mr. Justice Blair observed:—

The motive of this assault is the insensate antipathy on the part of the people towards anybody connected with plague administration. It appears that a story had been circulated, whether believed or not it is hard to say, that Captain Evans carried with him a powder which spread plague. Be that as it may, we can have no doubt that the attack upon him was an attack with intent to murder, and under the provisions of Section 307, actual hurt having been caused, we think the Judge is perfectly right in imposing upon them the maximum penalty of transportation for life.

The appeals of all three appellants were accordingly dismissed.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

The building which is to accomodate the Art Exhibition at Delhi, in connection with the Coronation Durbar, will be an imposing structure in the Indo-Saracenic style with a highly, ornate facade The visitor will pass up a flight of steps and throughs a stately entrance reminiscent of the Taj into an entrance hall opening out on the right and left into two large chambers to be devoted to special sections, such as the jewellery section; while directly ahead running lengthwise at right angles to the entrance hall, will stretch the Exhibition saloon proper, a spacious chamber of many pillars. At the back of this saloon will be placed the Exhibition offices and probably a refreshment buffet, and round the whole on the outside will run the usual verandahs filled with native shops of the best kind. To the inexpert eye the exterior of the building will appear so much more solid and costly than the stereotyped exhibition-building of Western fashion, that there will be some difficulty in believing that it is merely a temporary erection run up hastily at quite moderate expense and to be demolished after only a few weeks' use. In reality it will be an architectural illusion, consisting of nothing substantial or permanent: in short, a highly ingenious triumph of mimicry. To add to the effect the building will stand in a beautiful garden with fountains playing in true Oriental fashion.

A NEW ROUTE TO KARACHI.

The "Sind Gazette" says:—The consistent energy with which the new road to Eastern Persia via Nushki and Quetta is being developed, makes it necessary for us to once more direct attention to another trade route which while not only opening up entirely new ground (to the great benefit of both British interests and the local popusation) at the same time offers very marked advantages to the trading community of this Port. We refer to a road hence through Lus-Bela, the Kolwa and Kej valleys and onwards to Seistan by way of the Perso-Baluch border. Although this road commences at our door and would place the merchants of Karachi in direct communication with the fertile plains of Panjgur, Seistan and Khorassn, it is a remarkable fact that little or nothing is realised here of the great possibilities that would evolve from the development of these regions by British energy, British methods, and, above all, British Government. Recent investigations have shown that what was popularly supposed to be a very inhospitable and barren country, is in reality capable of very effective development. In the first place the rable of corrupt officials who at present choke the commercial advancement of Kej-Mekran, must give place to an honest, and enlightened administration such as that which has so successfully promoted the development of this Province. A system of bunds and karezes with small irrigation canals therefrom would before long transform the face of the country; whilst the construction of a telegraph line hence through Bela and Panjgur together with the temporary establishment of two or three small military posts for the protection of caravans would complete all that was necessary for the regeneration of Western Baluchistan and the permanent opening up of Eastern Persia to British influence.

The poor houses in the Hissar District of the Punjab have now been closed.

A tigershoot with expenses paid is an offer in the Central Provinces, where the Chief Commissioner notifies a reward of Rs. 400 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger in the Bhandara District and a tigress in the Mandla District.

The Press Association's West Hartlepool correspondent states that Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., has just concluded another shipping purchase by the acquisition of six steamers owned by the Gulf Line (Limited), of Greenock. The vessels in question are:—Gulf of Aroud, 2,716 tons gross; Gulf of Bothnia, 3,452 tons gross; Gulf of Genoa, 3,448 tons gross; Gulf of Siam, 3,433 tons gross; Gulf of Taranto, 3,431 tons gross; Gulf of Venice, 3,022 tons gross. These vessels are of steel, and about ten years old, with the exception of the Gulf of Venice, which is of iron, and was built in 1883. They have been employed in the South American trade.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

HOME.

Illness of the King and Postponment of the Coronation.—General consternation and anxiety were caused on Tuesday morning by the announcement that the King was suffering from perityphlitis, and that the Coronation ceremonies and festivities for which immense preparations had been made, must be indefinitely postponed. At noon an operation was successfully performed, by which his Majesty was much relieved; and at the time of our going to press on Thursday afternoon his progress was being satisfactorily maintained, though it was too early to say that the King was out of danger. Feelings of grief and anxiety are common throughout the Empire, and, indeed, every part of the world to which the news has spread. All celebrations in London have been postponed, excepting, at the King's special request, the dinners to the poor. It is his Majesty's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged. Many provincial authorities, however, feel unable to take part in rejoicings in such distressing circumstances. Many of the Royal and other foreign guests who arrived in London a few days ago have gone home.

The Coronation Honours were announced yesterday. The Earl of Hopetoun is created a Marquis, and Lords Colville of Culross, Churchill, and Milner become Viscounts. Peerages are bestowed on Lord Balfour, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M. P., Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Mr. A. Smith-Barry, Sir F. Grenfell, Sir F. Knollys, and Mr. A. B. Freeman-Mitford. The new knights include Mr. F. C. Burnand, Dr. Collins, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Victor Horsley, Mr. McDougall, Chairman of the London County Council, Dr. Isambard Owen, Mr. Gilbert Parker, M. P., Principal Rucker, Dr. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Prof. W. Ramsay, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and Mr. G. Whitehouse, chief engineer of the Uganda Railway. Sir H. Norman and the Duke of Connaught are promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal, and the Prince of Wales to that of General. The King has instituted an Order of Merit, to which he has appointed Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Kitchener, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Admiral Sir H. Keppel, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Lecky, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Sir W. Huggins, and Mr. G. F. Watts. The King has also instituted a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, and has directed a special medal to be conferred on Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts Mayors, and Provosts in the United Kingdom in commemoration of the Coronation.

The Coronation Guests.—Mr. Barton, Premier of Australia, and Sir A. Hime, Premier of Natal, were among the speakers at the dinner of the Imperial South African Association on the 20th.—Sir A. Hime was on the 21st entertained at a dinner of Natal colonists.—Lord Roberts on the 22nd entertained at dinner Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, who, in proposing the health of the King and the British Army, observed that German soldiers knew that our troops in South Africa had accomplished their task with the utmost devotion, with bravery, and with humanity.—Prince Komatsu of Japan was entertained by the Lord Mayor that day at the mansion-house.—Mr. Barton, Mr. Seddon, and Sir R. Bond visited the Staffordshire potteries on the 23rd.—The United Empire Trade League on the 24th gave a luncheon at the Hotel Metropole to the statesmen of Greater Britain and the Imperial guests attending the Coronation.—Lord Northbrook and the Northbrook Society held a reception at the Imperial Institute on the 24th in honour of the chiefs, princes, and representatives of India invited to the Coronation.

Double Murder.—The porter of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh on the 21st shot and killed Mr. Nelson Beaudum, the chemical lecturer of the college, and Mr. James Forbes, one of the assistants.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons on the 19th there was some discussion on the Scottish land question; and a committee was appointed to inquire into Mr. McHugh's committal for contempt of Court. On the 20th Lord C. Beresford, on an Admiralty vote, strongly condemned the system of naval administration. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Arnold-Forster took part in the debate. On the 23rd the Education Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Balfour announced that an additional £900,000 a year for elementary education would be provided by the national exchequer, the rates being relieved to that extent. On the 24th the Government and the House agreed to a further alteration, to the effect that local authorities shall take such steps, after consultation with the Board of Education, as may seem desirable to secure the training of teachers and the general co-ordination of education. It was also agreed that the "whisky money" must all be used for the promotion of higher education. On the 25th the Finance Bill was read a third time by 230 to 191; and the Licensing Bill was further debated.

Polo.—The third international match between English and American teams was won on the 21st by England by seven goals to one. England has thus secured two out of the three matches.

The Turf.—At Ascot on the 19th the Gold Cup was won by the favorite, the Duke of Portland's William the Third.

THE EMPIRE.

South Africa.—A banquet was given to Lord Kitchener on Tuesday, the 17th, in Johannesburg. Lord Milner paid a tribute to the courage, endurance, and humanity of the British troops, and said that Lord Kitchener was leaving the scene of his greatest achievements esteemed, almost beloved, by the men whom he had conquered. Lord Kitchener expressed the hope that those who had borne the heat and burden of the day in the war would now find lucrative employment in Johannesburg. He eulogized the colonial corps, and announced that 500 each of several mounted corps would retain without preliminary cost their horses, rides, and equipments with the proviso that they should be maintained by the civil Government in a state of efficiency and might be recalled by the military authorities. He referred to the Boers as a virile race and an asset of considerable importance to the Empire.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Cape Town on the 23rd, and before leaving for England had an enthusiastic reception.—Lord Milner was sworn in as Governor of the Transvaal at Pretoria on the 21st and as Governor of Orange River Colony at Bloemfontein on the 23rd.—A deputation from the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines has been informed by Lord Milner that the new gold tax would yield in the first year about £2500,000 and this with some revenue from other sources would balance the local expenditure. Lord Milner understood that the Imperial Government did not intend to defray any portion of the war expenditure from additional taxes. Arrangements pending in regard to dynamite would save the mining industry £300,000, and there would be an early reduction of Customs dues.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says there are great numbers of applications for employment from Yeomen, Volunteers, and members of colonial corps who are anxious to settle in the Transvaal; but owing to backward economic conditions it is difficult to provide any large numbers of openings.—Our Special Correspondent at Johannesburg describes the great services rendered throughout the war by General French, whose work latterly in Cape Colony, while peculiarly trying, has been conspicuously successful.—Lord Milner, replying on May 19th, to a latter from members of the Cape Parliament, expressed himself strongly in favour of a temporary suspension of the colony's Constitution. Colonel Rhodes, speaking at a meeting in favour of the suspension, declared that his brother, the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was always saying that the country required rest from all political strife, and would have told them to support Lord Milner through thick and thin. General Botha has expressed the opinion that the Cape Constitution ought undoubtedly to be suspended, otherwise the Bond would constitute itself champion of the disaffected element in the new colonies, and endeavour to keep up racial antipathies.—Lord Roberts again appeals to the public not to let the welcome they are eager to give to the troops returning from the war take the form of "treating" the men to stimulants.—The Bavarian, bringing over 2,000 officers and men from South Africa, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.—On Saturday the King received from the hands of Lt.-Col. H. I. Hamilton Lord Kitchener's despatches, including the ter

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CORONATION.

Nothing can exceed the consternation which was aroused in London on June 26th, by the announcement of the serious illness of the King. Although it had been known that his Majesty had been suffering for more than a week from indisposition, it was hoped that his health had been restored by the rest and seclusion which had been enjoined upon him by his medical advisers. On Monday, when he returned from Windsor to London, his appearance was thought by most people reassuring although it was observed that, in spite of the warmness of the day—the first typical June days we have experienced during the present summer—his Majesty was wearing an overcoat. Few indeed who saw the King drive from Paddington to Buckingham Palace on Monday, amid the enthusiastic cheers of his people could have expected that within a very few hours the Coronation festivities would be cancelled, the ceremony itself indefinitely postponed, and that his Majesty would be lying on a bed of sickness after undergoing an operation which had been rendered imperative by the development in an acute form of a malady from which he had been suffering for some days.

The operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves about 12-30, and the 2 o'clock bulletin, given above, was afterwards issued. It is reassuring to know that the doctors were surprised at the strength of constitution which the King displayed under circumstances of such trial and strain, and that they were most hopeful of the result of the operation. During the afternoon the King slept comfortably.

His Majesty, with that thoughtfulness which is so characteristic of him, made light of the operation when it was decided upon, but he expressed the very deepest sorrow and concern at the disappointment, inconvenience, and loss which his illness would entail upon the people at large. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the announcement of the postponement of the Coronation was not made until postponement was inevitable, and that the unhappy cause was immediately made known to the public.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE ABBEY.

When the officials who were busily engaged in completing the arrangements for the ceremony were informed that it could not take place owing to the King's illness, steps were at once taken to arrest the progress of the work. The announcement in Westminster Abbey of the abandonment of to-morrow's ceremony was made in circumstances as once dramatic and pathetic. It was about 12 o'clock, when the full choir were in attendance for the rehearsal of the music, and when most of them had gained their places to the right and left of the organ loft, that Lord Esher, Permanent Secretary to the office of Works, was seen to enter the Abbey and to address the Bishop of London. The fanfares with the military instruments had already been rehearsed, and the band were just about to rehearse the Coronation Marches by Mackenzie and Saint Saens, and the choir were filling up their places. Sir Frederick Bridge, who was at the ordan, was called down from his seat, which was taken by Sir Walter Parratt, who continued the rehearsal, while Sir Frederick went to speak to Lord Esher. The latter informed him that the King was very ill and that the Coronation would have to be postponed. Sir Frederick suggested that a little delay should take place before the announcement was made to the choir, so that they might have time to assemble in their places, and this suggestion was acted upon.

The Bishop of London made the announcement. He said :—"I have to make the sad statement that in consequence of the illness of the King the Coronation is postponed. We will hold a short service." The effect of this announcement is is more easy to imagine than to describe. At the very moment of the last rehearsal when all were looking forward to the joy of celebrating the most solemn of national rejoicings with all the beauty of ritual which the Church of England can employ, the cup was, as it were, dashed from their lips. The place, the preparations the associations were all in such complete contrast to the feelings called forth by the announcement that the first emotion was one of absolute bewilderment only to be followed by one of profound apprehension and sorrow. What actually followed in the Abbey after the announcement was the most beautifully fitting intercessory service that it is possible to imagine. A service had been suggested by the Bishop of London, and Sir Fredrick Bridge to-day suggested that it should comprise the Litany which was to be sung at the Coronation service. The Bishop of Bath and Wells knelt at the lectern immediately behind the Coronation Chair, where he would have sung the Litany to-morrow. Behind him knelt the Bishop of London, and on his right the Dean of Westminster. There were also present, kneeling at this solemn service, Canon Duckworth, the Sub-Dean, Canon Wilberforce, the Archdeacon, Canon Robinson, and the Bishop of Winchester. The Speaker of the House of Commons, Mrs. Gully, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gully were also present, and the Litany was sung in a manner so extremely impressive and with such great earnestness that its beauty seemed immeasurably enhanced, for every one was thinking only of the King. The Litany was followed by the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past"; and at its conclusion the Bishop of London said, "The Dean of Westminster will now give the blessing." It may be explained that the Dean of Westminster is extra-episcopal, and if present, pronounces the blessing in Westminster Abbey. None of the clergy were robed, and the impressiveness of the scene was heightened by this fact, as it is seldom that so solemn a service has been performed in Westminster Abbey on the spur of the moment, as it were, and with so many distinguished clergymen kneeling in their plain black garments without any of the ordinary ecclesiastical vestments. When the service was over Sir Frederick Bridge, addressing the choir, said:—

I am unable, of course, to make any announcement as to the future, but you will all be communicated with, as soon as I here from the authorities through the secretaries of the band and choir. I think you will wish to take the books of Coronation music home with you, and I will ask you to do so, and hope that the time is not far distant when we shall meet again with the King in restored health.

After these words the choir and all others present in the Abbey silently and sadly dispersed, and in the space of a very few minutes the Abbey was empty. It is understood that the Abbey remains closed and in charge of the Earl Marshal until further notice.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

"The Coronation postponed," such were the words which came upon London with staggering force. It was difficult to realize at once their full import, but official communications rendered any doubt as to their truth impossible. The metropolis was giving itself up, after the fashion of Monday, to traversing and retraversing the Coronation procession route, and, while the light-hearted crowds were every moment growing in number, decorators were putting garland to garland. Suddenly, and as if a thunderbolt had fallen in the midst, came the news which, by the aid of the telegraph, was making the circuit of the Empire and reaching far beyond its confines long ere it had reached the sightseers who had taken possession of the London streets. The scene at Buckingham Palace was remarkable. The Prince and Princess of Wales left the Palace at about 4-30, and the crowd of people assembled outside the Palace gathered hope from their more cheerful demeanour. A stream of carriages brought inquirers and personages to sign the visitors' book in the Palace lodge in token of their deep sympathy. To attempt to give a list of them would be practically to republish the long official list of foreign and colonial visitors and to add all the most prominent representatives of London society. The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Roberts, and Sir Edward Bradford were among those who not only made personal inquiry, but spent much time at the Palace. During the whole evening there were large crowds in the vicinity of the Palace, and, as everywhere else, expressions of deep sorrow were heard, mingled with earnest hopes for the King's recovery. Sir Francis Knollys left the Palace at 11-30, immediately after the posting of the last bulletin at the gates. He was met, as he was about to depart, by the Duke of Abercorn, who had come to inquire the latest news. The last bulletin was read by a large number of people who had waited anxiously for it in the roadway outside the gates. There is, it is needless to say, the utmost bewilderment and, indeed, consternation at a contingency without parallel in our national history. Most of the celebrations, including the Naval Review, will be indefinitely deferred, but there are other festivities which some think might without impropriety be allowed to proceed. Many members of Parliament feel, however, that, in view of the enormous number of visitors now in London from all parts of the world, and especially considering the vast cost incurred in connexion with the illuminations, decorations, stands &c., as well as in bringing troops from every part of the Empire, it would be deplorable if the entire celebrations had to be abandoned. Although the Royal order as to the extra Bank Holidays will continue in force so far as the allowance of an extra day for acceptance is concerned, banks are not required to close their premises, and it is by no means certain that at least some of them will not remain open as usual to accept deposits or to cash cheques. Sir John Blundell Maple, M. P., is consulting the managers of his own extensive business and also the representatives of other large firms in London with a view to the abandonment of the proposed popular holiday, so that workpeople may not have to make any sacrifice of time or money on account of a celebration which has for the time to be abandoned.

The news of the King's illness became known in the City about 1 o'clock, when all the principal streets, gay with bunting, were thronged with visitors bent on viewing the elaborate decorations carried out in honour of the Coronation. There was at first a disposition to discredit the intelligence, but when its truth was realized a feeling of profound gloom appeared to settle on the crowds, and sympathy with the King, coupled with expressions of hope for his speedy restoration to health, were heard on all hands. After recovery from the first effects of the blow produced by the sudden and totally unexpected news, the greatest anxiety was manifested for fuller particulars, and it was with a sigh of relief that the bulletin was received announcing that the operation had been successfully performed. Throughout the remainder of the day, the whole distance from the Mansion-house Westward beyond Temple-bar was invaded by sightseers from the suburbs or from greater distances, but the contrast between their sombre mien and the joyful and animated faces visible in the morning showed how deeply the King's affliction had cut into the hearts of his loyal subjects.

It is at present impossible to state precisely what effect the postponement of the Coronation will have upon the work of decorations and the celebrations in London. The fact, however, that the decorations in front of Marlborough House were yesterday being removed seems to indicate that little hope is entertained of the Coronation taking place for at least a month or six weeks

Many of the preparations in progress when the news of his Majesty's illness first became known were at once suspended. In some cases workmen had just begun the task of fitting up seats in the windows of buildings facing the route along which the King was to have passed but, naturally the work was not proceeded with. The police authorities, in a number of instances, at once gave orders for the removal of barricades, particularly of those which caused the greatest inconvinience to traffic. The huge doors of the boarding enclosing St. Paul's churchyard were unhinged and a part of the woodwork was knocked down. The decorations were left untouched, but there were signs on all sides that further work of the kind had been stopped.

The King's kindly and gracious message expressing the wish that the celebrations in the country should not be interrupted in consequence of his illness has already been acted upon in some places where the desire is especially strong not to disappoint the children, but in many important centres the celebrations have been totally abandoned, or considerably reduced in scope. In all parts of the country deep sympathy has been shown with the King and hopes are eagerly expressed for his speedy recovery.

The Indian contingents encamped at Fulham Palace, after being received on Tuesday by the Bishop of London in the garden, retired to their camp and held a prayer meeting for the King.

Ras Makonnen, the envoy of the Emperor Menelek, has offered a cross to Westminster Abbey as a votive offering for the King's recovery. The Dean has accepted the gift, the details as to which will be settled later.

In consequence of the impossibility of communicating at a few hours' notice with the clergy individually, we are requested to give publicity to the following intimation, which has been issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York :—

"We understand it to be the gracious wish of His Majesty the King that local gatherings and festivities for which arrangements had been made should still go forward, notwithstanding the postponement of the actual Coronation. We therefore suggest that there should still be in all cases a special service in the parish church. The form of service issued by the Archbishops and recommended for use in the several Dioceses would obviously in the present circumstances, be inappropriate. The service might be the ordinary service of the day with special Psalms, Lessons and Hymns, chosen by the incumbent. Congregations would doubtless be thankful to join, at this juncture, in prayer to Almighty God for a Blessing on His Majesty the King for his speedy recovery. The first two prayers in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick might be used on this occasion."

Cardinal Vaughan has sent the following letter to the clergy of his diocese :—

Archbishop's-house, Westminster, S.W., June 24.

Prayers for the King.

Dear Rev. Father,—The finger of God has appeared in the midst of national rejoicing and on the eve of what promised to be one of the most splendid pageants in English history. This is in order to call the thoughts of all men to Him-if. The King's life is in danger. Danger being imminent, let as have immediate recourse to the Divine mercy and by public prayer seek his Majesty's recovery.

For this purpose let the Rosary be recited publicly in every church in the diocese immediately upon the receipt of this circular.

I have learnt from the Papal Envoy how earnestly the Holy Father desires the preservation of the King's life and how cordially he would wish the prayers of the faithful to be offered for their Sovereign's recovery.

Wishing you every blessing.

I am, dear Rev. Father, your faithful and devoted servant,

HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

Immediately on hearing the news of his Majesty's serious illness, the Rev. Dr. Moses Gaster, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregations repaired to the Bevis Marks Synagogue and, the Ark containing the Scrolls of the Law having been opened the special prayers "For recovery from illness" were offered up by the Chief Rabbi on behalf of his Majesty.

At a meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, yesterday afternoon, the secretary was instructed to send the following telegram to Sir Francis Knollys :—

Committee of Congregational Union deeply deplore the illness of his Majesty the King. They fervently pray it may please God to spare his valuable life, and that he may rule many years over his devoted people.

THE ACTUARIAL POSITION.

An Actuarial Correspondent writes :—

Although the postponement of the Coronation ceremony and of the Royal Procession will cause loss to the underwriters at Lloyd's who have dealt in Coronation risks, yet the extent of this loss has been greatly exaggerated by common rumour in the City. The policies affected with Lloyd's may be devided into classes—(1) those which covered the risk that the festivities would not take place on Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27; and (2) those which covered the risk that the Coronation would not take place at all. The latter class of insurance was practically one on the King's life. His Majesty's unfortunate illness causes the first class of policies to become total losses, but does not affect the second class. I am informed that the immediate loss will not be nearly as great as Lloyd's frequently has to meet from the wreck of a single ship. The amount cannot be exactly estimated, as it is split up in small sums of £1,000 and less among large numbers of individual underwriters and firms. The marine insurance companies do not touch speculative risks of this kind at all. The premiums paid for underwriting the exact date of the Coronation were considerable—from eight to nine guineas per cent, as an average—and, though so far the business has been unprofitable to underwriters, yet they are not complaining, still less are they "shouting alarm," as an imaginative journalist wrote on one of yesterday's evening papers. From a financial standpoint, the matter is merely a moderate-sized speculation which happens to have gone wrong.

The insurances at Lloyd's which have been effected on the King's life, or upon the Coronation taking place at some date or other, are not touched by the postponement of the ceremony. The premiums for these were generally 10 guineas per cent. for a period of two months, though as much as 25 guineas appears to have been paid in some cases. I learn that in one case yesterday a speculator paid 19 guineas per cent. for a policy extending over six days only, but it would appear that this was quite an exceptional transaction. Even should the worst happen, the underwriter at Lloyd's will not individually lose very much, since, of course, they are careful to limit the liability on any one contingency to a comparatively small amount.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

While it is recognized that for some days it will be quite impossible to speak with any feeling of assurance as to the final result of the King's illness, the hope is entertained by those most competent to express an opinion that, if the progress hitherto made is maintained, the King may be sufficiently well for the Coronation to take place in August. The question would then arise whether the ceremony should be performed during that month or should take place after the holidays, at the end of September or in October.

The Queen is constantly in the King's room, and is unremitting in her endeavours to lighten the burden of sickness, which, in spite of all his fortitude necessarily weighs heavily upon one who is so active and many-sided in his interests as the King. The King saw all his children, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark. His Majesty also slept comfortably during the day.

The King's apartments lie on the side of the Palace looking towards Grosvenor-place. The windows of his Majesty's room face the gardens of the Palace, which are just now in all the fulness of their midsummer beauty; and here the seclusion is so great that the thunder of the London traffic is heard only as a murmur from the distant streets.

The Prince of Wales called at the Palace personally since. He was present when the two principal bulletins were issued, and his evening call was of very long duration. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family also paid visits to the Palace. Among the distinguished people to be seen early yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of the Palace was Lord Salisbury, who rode down the Mall on his tricycle. The Home Secretary, Lord Churchill, and the Archduke Francis of Austria were other callers. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta came from Dorchester House to lunch with the members of the Royal Family. During the luncheon interval there was a lull in the stream of callers. In the afternoon there was a repetition of Tuesday's afternoon scene. Long strings of carriages were waiting to put down visitors.

IN THE STREETS.

It was impossible to enter the streets of London, north or south of the river, without saying to oneself over and over again, "Oh, the pity of it." The sky was clear, the sun not oppressively hot, and a cool breeze from the eastward seemed to be full of fair promise of the fine weather which would have been, in ordinary circumstances, the one thing needed to round off the festival intended for to-day. And the people had come up in their thousands and their tens of thousands. Their rural origin was shown in many cases by the healthy and sunburnt faces of men and women, by the manner in which they walked in family groups by their total disregard of the ordinary rules of prudence at crossings which becomes instinctive in the Londoner, on sometimes by a nervousness and vacillation remarkably puzzling to those who happened to be walking behind them. Nor was it the real country only which had added its tributary stream to the great rivers of winding traffic. The suburbs were in great force, and one lady, who remarked proudly to a friend, "I should think there won't be a woman left in the suburbs today," may be said practically to have summarized the situation. The payments seethed with unaccustomed faces, and passage to and fro was far from easy upon them. Down the carriage-ways, again, poured (when it could) an endless flood of vehicles of every conceivable kind. There were private carriages, many of them Royal and containing the Kings of guests, of multitudes, revolting in many cases to those extortionate charges—for which their owners may very likely have to pay the price of submission to a restrictive Act of Parliament—char-a-bancs, country-carts fitted with longitudinal planks for seats, spring carts, vans, costermongers' carts—and all were loaded, to say nothing of many that were overloaded. The vehicles have been called a stream, but it was one which could boast only a slow and spasmodic current. At one period of the afternoon I walked very slowly and that of necessity, from Piccadilly circus to Hyde Park-corner, passing a solid mass of vehicles all supposed to be coming in from the West, but as a fact all quite motionless. The occupants were innocently happy in a quiet way, interested in the decorations and stands which were beginning to disappear under their eyes, but by no means so noisy or jubilant as they would have been in happier conditions. The shadow of the illness of the King was over all minds, and it was touching to see the eagerness with which groups clustered round the bulletins, which were posted up in a number of places besides those which might be regarded as official.

In Pall Mall and St. James's Street the story was the same and at one time there was a block from end to end of the former street—a rare event in my experience. But the crowd here was swollen not a little by the constant procession of people desirous of signing the Prince of Wales's visiting book which owing to the pressure of sympathising callers was removed to Marlborough House where it was placed under an awning within the garden entrance for signatures. There the signatories many of them naturally among the most distinguished in the land followed one upon the other in queue, almost as thickly as those who wait to secure unreserved places at a theatre. Equally crowded were the Strand, Whitehall, Parliament-street, Fleet-Street, Ludgate-hill, and the long line of route on the far side of the river where the unfinished stands were in many cases converted into temporary buffets for the dispensing of non-alcoholic beverages described as American.

The people, in a word, had made up their minds to see quietly and in good order the preparations and the decorations upon which work had ceased, as if by magic, on the preceding afternoon, and, even while they wandered, the process of demolition was in many cases in full swing. Truth to tell, so far as it was fair to form a judgment upon what was visible of the incomplete decorations, it did not seem that there was much to see that was worth seeing or that the decorations would have possessed much artistic or spectacular merit. The pillars at Westminster were crowned at length with gilt figures, winged and trumpet-bearing, but much too small for the pillars. The Canadian arch, a model of good taste in these matters, drew enormous crowds all day; and some clubs, notably the Reform, and new University, and the Savile, had been decorated with great taste. But others—the Carlton and White for example—were garish or over-gorgeous. In St. James's-street the "concating wigeons," as a sportsman amiably named the white clocks, the pride of the Decorations Committee's heart, had for the most part been removed, but the overhanging festoons of greenery and the two temporary statues at the top looked exceedingly well. So did the masts, with an outstretched yard to each, which are taller and more shaded than those employed in Piccadilly and elsewhere.

As for what may be called the public decorations in Piccadilly—the semi-Italian affairs concerning which some strong things have been said, with justice—they did not belie their original promise of ugliness. Rain and sun, more of the former than of the latter, had turned the original scarlet of the tassels to chocolate, the white bands had more than lost their pristine purity, and the gilt columns, with figures on top, were many of them crooked and awry. But it was clear that a great number of the private houses and clubs, given the time and the occasion for adding those final touches of natural flowers which are, of course, far and away the best ornamentation, would have looked remarkably beautiful. Many of them, however, like the lions in Ludgate-circus, had their finest ornamentations swathed in various wrappings, so that these really was not very much for the people to see. But the people quiet and British way they went through it all, and enjoyed it all in an innocent and tranquil fashion, of which the King will doubtless be glad to hear.

To-day, presumably, London will begin to recover some of its workaday aspect, for, although some of the larger stands may be allowed to remain "in situ" for some time, thus adding to the duration of the by no means inconsiderable danger of fire which has excited reasonable apprehension, shop windows and the like will be immediately required for the business of daily life, and the workmen were busy in almost all of them. Whether they will continue their labours during the two Bank Holidays, which are now irrevocable, remains to be seen. But it is clear that the tradesmen at large have determined, almost with one accord, to carry on their business as usual during those days. One may perceive the wisdom and the necessity of the decision without losing sympathy for the workers, particularly in the great millinery establishments, who, after a period of excitement and pressure, had looked forward to a couple of days of well-earned holiday, to be spent, very likely, in country air, and not in looking at the procession at all.

THE LOSSES.

This mention of the tradespeople brings me on naturally to the consideration of the commercial side of the question; and here imagination almost faints in the attempt to realize how much has been irretrievably lost by this most lamentable and absolutely unavoidable postponement of the Coronation and of the Royal Progress at the eleventh hour. I made it my business during the day to inquire at various typical places what, roughly speaking, the losses were likely to be, and the ramifications of them are as endless as the questions of liability. But my first inquiry produced a humorous little incident worthy of narration, not only for its touch of lightness, but also for its unconscious significance. Entering a large and very well-known house under a canopy of deal boards and quartering, I found a young man, with a look of patient resignation on his face taking down various particulars of a claim from an American holder of tickets for seats. That transaction over, I explained my errand. I might just as well have represented a pater master in Welsh. He simply answered, like a boy saying a lesson, "I think, Sir, that in a few days we shall be able to tell you whether we can offer you the whole or a part of your money back." I explained again, but it made no difference, he simply repeated the indentical words which, as he subsequently told me, he had used to hundreds of persons that day. There had been a constant stream of them. The loss in his case, and probably in the case of nearly all large stands, would be covered by insurance, at least in part; but there were difficulties in most cases in the shape of contracts made for refreshment. His firm were considering their position before making any offer; but he thought it would be an offer of the full price, which, as I was able to tell him, was being offered by some other large agents. Of others I hear, but hesitate to believe, that they decline to make any offer at all, in which event it is pretty certain that there will be some test cases which will put money into the pockets of lawyers. As to the answers which the law may give to these knotty questions, when they are not simplified by a preliminary promise or complicated by the wording of the tickets, I am too much (not too little) of a lawyer to hazard an opinion. Besides, it would be unprofessional to do so. Let it suffice to say that some very ingenious pieces of casuistical argument, which unkind folks might call quibbling, have appeared upon the points.

The case of many of the seat speculators, who, having reduced their prices, judiciously for the most part, sold seats rapidly as soon as the fine weather set in, is very hard; but that of the hospitals on the line of route, especially St. George's and the Westminster Hospital, which were to have been passed twice, is hardest of all. The former had hoped to make a profit of £10,000, the authorities had spent over £3,000 in the erection of stands, and something in decorations, and they had entered into a contract for some £500 worth of refreshments. Unlike some of the harder among the commercial seat-agents, they feel that they are under a moral liability to refund the whole or a part of the money paid, if desired, and they are sending out circulars with a view to ascertaining the wishes of their clients. Their case is that of the Westminster Hospital and of the Eye Hospital, and some minor institutions south of the Thames; but it is surely not too much to hope that every householder who can by any means afford the loss—and, after all, he must have thought himself able to afford it when he bought his ticket or tickets—will pocket the loss and allow the hospitals to pocket his money. However, the assistant secretary, who knows his public and its point of view, is not so sanguine on this point as I venture to be.

Next and greatest is the case of the restaurateurs, and among the best of them I find a most commendable spirit of compromise and of determination to meet their customers halfway, I week, be it said frankly, to Gunter's, because Gunter's is classic, and one need not fear giving a gratis advertisement. The losses of the house are necessarily great—a contract for 6,000 guests for the King's garden party, for 1,000 luncheons at the House of Lords, and innumerable private contracts. The food is bought, much of it is absolutely perishable, some can be kept for a long time in cold storage. The contracts are absolute; they could be enforced to the letter, but the firm does not intend to enforce them absolutely. I have heard the same, not directly, but from a trustworty source, of the house of Benoit; and the decision is vastly to their credit; but it would be rash and perhaps unjust to expect the same generosity and spirit of justice—for that is what it is—from houses of less importance and stability, and, after all, there is the tradesman's side of the question to be considered as well as the consumer's.

Milliners and the like are less likely to suffer than other tradesmen, for, as every head of a household knows to his cost already, the Coronation gowns have all been designed, ordered, and delivered, and there is not a slightest doubt that new gowns will be imperatively required in number just as great as though the Coronation gowns had never been. But the florists and the growers of flowers all over the country have suffered a very severe blow indeed, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, few if any, of them have so much as thought of insuring.

This is but a casual sketch of the loss which has been suffered, or of a small part of it; it suffices to show that it is a very bad business, even from the most hopeful point of view, and even if insurers are, for no particular reason, regarded as outside the pale of human sympathy.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Aerated Bread Company (Limited), held yesterday, it was resolved to restore, without any deduction, the money paid for seats and windows to view the two Royal processions.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have decided to refund in full all moneys received by them for their steamer cruises and trips for the abandoned naval review, and also for all seats for viewing the processions on stands under their own control.

Dr. Lunn states that he has made the following arrangements in consequence of the postponement of the Coronation :—Of the nine vessels chartered for the Naval Review, eight have been cancelled, and all money will be returned, less expenses. The remaining vessel, the Lusitania, will take a cruise in the English Channel for those who wish it. With regard to money paid for seats for the Coronation procession, Dr. Lunn states that his booking arrangements provided that, in the event of the processions being postponed, the money paid is credited to the client's account for the later date, and that, in the event of the processions being altogether abandoned, the money would be returned, less expenses.

SYMPATHY ABROAD.

Ottawa, June, 25.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the people of Canada are full of sympathy for the stricken King, and heartfelt prayers are offered for his speedy recovery.

The proclamation of the Dominion Government meets with general approval. There will be no celebration to-morrow, but instead religious services will be held with prayers of intercession on the King's behalf. This is in the line with a suggestion received from the Colonial Secretary to-day.

The French Press vies with this English newspapers in expressions of sympathy with his Majesty.

Melbourne June 25.

The people are depressed by the news of the King's illness. The bulletins are eagerly awaited.

The decision of the Federal and Victorian Governments to proceed with the rejoicing causes dissatisfaction as the suspense prevents hearty participation by the public.

Melbourne, June 25.

Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia have cancelled their celebrations, with the exception of children's treats and the dinner to the poor.

Wellington, June 25.

Profound sorrow has been caused in New Zealand by the news of the King's illness telegraphed by Mr. Seddon.

Cape Town, June 25.

The levee and a portion of the other celebrations arranged in connexion with the Coronation have been postponed.

Calcutta, June 25.

The news of the King's illness has created a painful sensation here. Fortunately, the public rejoicings in connexion with the Coronation had been fixed for January, to follow the great Coronation durbar at Delhi. The minor function, arranged for the present occasion including the races, have been abandoned.

St. Johns, June 24.

The news of the King's illness evokes profound sympathy in Newfoundland. All Coronation feres have been suspended.

Washington, June 24.

The following telegram has been sent to King Edward by President Roosevelt :—

"His Majesty Edward VII., London.—I ask your Majesty to accept my sincere assurances of sympathy and wishes for a speedy convalescence.

"Theodore Roosevelt."

Cambridge (Mass.) June 25.

At the opening of his address at the Harvard Commencement Dinner President Roosevelt said :—

"Let me speak for all Americans when I say that we watch with the deepest concern and sympathy the sick-bed of the English King, and that all Americans, in tendering their hearty sympathy to the people of Great Britain, will now remember keenly the outburst of genuine grief with which all England last fall greeted the calamity which befell us in the death of President McKinley."

Washington, June 25.

In the Senate to-day the Chaplain, in his opening prayer, invoked the blessing of the Almighty on England, and continued as follows :—

"We remember her tears and prayers for us when our great ruler fell. Now we have Christian sympathy and brotherly concern for her in her hour of sorrow. Bless her King and give him a happy issue to his sickness."

In the House of Representatives the Chaplain also offered a prayer for the King's restoration to health.

New York, June 24.

The news of King Edward's illness has caused a most painful sensation here. All the afternoon papers having leading articles on the subject, but the depth of American sympathy with the British people is best exhibited by the eagerness with which the public are buying the latest editions of the papers and by the comments one hears everywhere. In the hotels, trams, elevated trains, and streets people are all talking about the King's illness and expressing the deepest concern. Large crowds are waiting outside the newspaper offices for the bulletins. One goes into large crowded office buildings and finds the lift man asking for the latest news; the conductors of the trains request passengers to let them see their papers. Every afternoon paper devotes the greater part of its space to the news, which is discussed from every point of view. The leading New York physicians have been interviewed on the chances of the King's recovery, and even outlines of the careers of his Majesty's physicians are published.

Paris, June 24.

I have traversed to-day with a sadness, the sincerity of which will, I think, surprise no body one the social gatherings, the cinos, the lobbies, the popular resorts, where all classes of the democracy assemble. I have seen representatives of all the categories of citizens composing a great nation. I have seen the most esteemed diplomatists; and I certify that everywhere, with thrilling sincerity, I have encountered a real concern, an unaffected melancholy, which reflects honour on mankind, and which proves that, in spite of the passing disagreements which may divide the nations, a mysterious link binds them to one another and occasions in the minds of all the men who fill the globe a simultaneous shudder when a great misfortune, a great catastrophe befalls one of those imposing communities styled a nation. Men whose stupid anglophobia I have often beheld with anger and even with indignation, on seeing me to-day, knowing that I was going about the city to gather and transmit the impressions that existed, have come to me with outstretched hands and saddened voices, and have said to me :—"There is not a single honest mind in the universe which will not be grieved at this catastrophe, and which will not see in this extraordinary contrast between yesterday and to-day one of those blows which render the grief of a nation sacred."

The French Government, on learning the sad news, and acting as the exponent of the national feeling, modified to the British Embassy its deep concern and its hope and desire for his Majesty's recovery.

June 25.

When the King's illness became known here a rumour was circulated that Mme. de Thebes, a fortune-teller who many years ago appeared here under the auspices of the younger Dumas, had predicted eight or ten years ago that the then Prince of Wales would never be crowned. As this story was given in several journals, accompanied by interviews, and as there seemed an intention to make this prophetic fiction a genuine tradition, I did not hesitate to call on Mme. de Thebes to ask whether she had uttered the various expressions attributed to her. My visit had still another excuse. Grief makes people superstitious, and those who experience it seek to protect themselves against it by trying to raise the veil of the future. I therefore wished to ascertain whether her alleged prediction was true.

"No," she replied, "I did not predict that I saw eight or ten years ago in a "salon" a man who had scarcely reached maturity and of pleasing physiognomy, whose name was kept concealed from me in order that my science might be put to the test. I was struck with the peculiar character of nobility and greatness indicated by his hand, which was robust but of perfect beauty, and I remarked, 'It is a royally fine hand.' This is the expression which struck those present. What I perceived in that hand was that its possessor was threatened with acute intestinal malady, and when later on I was informed that it was the Prince of Wales, I said, 'The greatest enemy of that man is his intestines and England should tremble whenever it should be told that he suffers from the intestines.' When Queen Victoria died, and I was told that the Coronation would not take place till after the period of mourning, I said, 'Let him make haste'; for I remembered what I had seen in his hand as also that I had seen great kindliness, great love of justice, and a firm resolution to maintain his authority of the nature of which I had been ignorant. I have still the certainty from my notes that that Prince, who has now become King, has a lofty intelligence and a warm desire to give to the functions which he would fulfil all fitting lustre and grandeur. I have a conviction, which I hope is not deceptive, that the King will recover from this malady, that he will recover pretty promptly, and that he will not require three months for the strength necessary for the Coronation festivities if he should still desire their celebration. But what I especially say is that if hopes are realized, if he recovers his health, he ought never to lose sight of the care he should take of it, but should do everything humanly possible for accomplishing his duties without exposing himself to danger.

"People have come and told me that an unlucky star rests on England and justifies the prediction of a melancholy future for her. I have answered them, 'It is false. The King's illness which declared itself 48 hours ago is for me a proof that England's destiny is not so gloomy as you say, for if that malady had broken out six or eight weeks ago, instead of two days, there is no telling what great perhaps disastrous influence it would have exercised on the South African question. The English would, perhaps, have undergone a depression which would have been patent to the whole world and would have changed the attitude both of the English and the Boers, whereas peace is now concluded; and if the King unfortunately disappeared, apart from the immense grief which the English would experience, nothing would be changed in their internal strength or in their policy. There would be a King less and a King more, and the nation, in spite of its grief while having perhaps a voice less emphatic and commanding abroad, would nevertheless without faltering or hesitation continue its course.'"

Mme. de Thebes added :—"I end by repeating that I hope for the King's recovery and if this be realized, even if his reign is of limited duration, that limit will be sufficient for him to show the real qualities which will rank him among the grand figures of the British Empire.

I think these words of somewhat singular conception may interest English readers like everything now connected with their beloved King.

Berlin, June 24.

The intelligence of the King's illness has excited feelings of keen sympathy in many quarters here, and the bulletins regarding the condition of his Majesty after the operations are eagerly awaited.

June 25.

The semi-official "North-German Gazette" gives prominence to the following communique :—

"The ceremony of the Coronation of his Majesty King Edward of Great Britain Ireland was fixed for to-morrow, and, besides representatives from all portions of the British Empire, missions from foreign Sovereigns and Governments had hastened to London in order to take part in the celebrations. A grave turn of fate has interposed at the last moment. King Edward has been seized with serious illness, and, instead of festive feelings of joy, keen anxiety has prevailed since; yesterday among the English people. His Majesty the Emperor and King, who had sent his illustrious brother to London as the bearer of his congratulations, is, together with the whole Royal House, profoundly affected by the illness of the King, and the German people join his Imperial Majesty in sincere sympathy and in the desire that a rapid and complete recovery may be vouchsafed to the Royal patient."

Vienna, June 24.

The news that it has been necessary to perform an operation on the King and that the Coronation has consequently been postponed, which became known in Vienna, has produced not only a profound impression, but general sorrow and dismay. It is a long time since any news from abroad has given such a shock to the public here. The particulars contained in the 6 o'clock edition of the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" were read with the greatest eagerness by the whole town, and the telephone office was overwhelmed with a rush of inquires. It must be remembered that King Edward has for years past been a familiar and popular figure both in Vienna and Budapest. It may fairly be said that the disappointment and anxiety of the English people nowhere meets with more genuine sympathy. Further news of the King's condition is awaited with the greatest suspense.

Rome, June 24.

Notwithstanding sinister rumours concerning the health of King Edward, the definite news of the operation has taken the Italian public completely by surprise. Keen sympathy is felt and expressed with the British Royal family and people in their present anxious moment. The "Tribuna," which alone comments on the sad intelligence, declares that the emotion of England is shared by the civilized world, and that the wishes for the prompt recovery of the King will be nowhere sincerer than in Italy. King Edward desired his Coronation to signify peace and union among his subjects. "Let us hope," adds the "Tribuna," "that nothing may remain of the sorrowful occurrence except the memory of the new proofs of affection to which it will have given rise."

June 25.

The greatest anxiety still prevails concerning the condition of King Edward, the bulletins being eagerly awaited. Both Houses of Parliament to-day gave expression to their solicitude for the welfare of the august invalid, Senator the Status proposing, amid unanimous approval to transmit the wishes of the Senate for "the prompt recovery of the head of the State which has long been Italy's best friend," and President Bianchieri, in the Chamber, making an analogous proposal with the assent of the Premier Signor Zanardelli, and the hearty applause of the House.

Vienna, June 25.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has made inquiries concerning King Edward's condition through Count Deym, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London and has commanded his Excellency to furnish him with daily telegraphic reports on the progress of the illness.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON RELIGION.

A WORLD-WIDE IMPERIUM.

GERMANY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE CROSS.

In his speech at the Aix-la-Chapelle, Town Hall on June 19th, the Emperor observed that the city was the cradle of the German Empire. It was there that Charlemagne, on whom Rome had conferred the dignity of a Roman Cæsar, had set up his seat of Government. But what his powerful personality was able to effect—the combining of the office of Roman Emperor with that of Germanic King—was denied to his successors, who, striving to uphold a world-wide imperium, forgot the cause of Germania so that little by little the German land and people decayed, and the Roman Empire of the German nation fell to pieces. Now, however, proceeded the Emperor, another Empire had come to life, and its tasks were different from those of ancient days. Confined in their outward limits to the borders of their country, the Germans steeled themselves for the work which fell to them in those days. The young Empire was strengthening itself, and confidence in it was ever increasing. The mighty German Army constituted a support to the peace of Europe. In conformity with the character of the race the Germans kept themselves within bounds so far as the outside world was concerned in order to be wholly unfettered at home.

"Our tongue," said His Majesty, "is passing beyond the seas. Every thought of science is first turned to account by us to be afterwards adopted by other nation. This is the world-wide imperium after which the Germanic genius strives. But it must not be forgotten that the Empire was rooted in simplicity and the fear of God." He looked to all, priest or layman, to help him to uphold religion among the people in order that the German name might preserve its health and strength. This principle applied equally to the two creeds, Catholic and Protestant. It was with pride and joy that he was able to tell them that the Pope said to his (the Emperor's) Special Ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's Jubilee that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of the Germans and especially of the German Army, and the Ambassador was to tell his Sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order, and discipline still prevailed with respect for authority and regard for the Church, and where the latter could live, was the German Empire, and for that the Papal See was indebted to the German Emperor.

"This justifies me," the Emperor went on, "in saying that our two great creeds must, while living side by side, keep in view one great aim—to uphold and strengthen the fear of God and reverence for religion. Whether we are moderns or whether we labour in this or that field matters not at all. He who does not found his life on religion is a lost man." He rejoiced that he had placed his whole Empire, people and Army, as

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

LORD KITCHENER STARTS FOR ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL AT CAPETOWN.

CAPETOWN, Monday, June 23.—Lord Kitchener has arrived here on his way to England. He was received in front of the Town House by the Mayor and the Town Councillors in their State robes, and was accorded a great ovation. Lord Kitchener was presented with an address of welcome, the signatures of which included many members of the Irish community.

In reply, the General said that he was gratified to receive an address in Capetown on his first visit since 1900. He took it as a compliment to the country in which he was born. Irishmen, he said, had shown themselves loyal to their King and country all over the world. His lordship eulogised the work of the Irish regiments, and concluded amid cheers "God Save the King" was sung by the crowd on his departure, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.—Reuter.

Capetown, Monday, June 23.—Lord Kitchener arrived at eleven o'clock from Pretoria. There was an enormous crowd at the railway station, and Lord Kitchener received an ovation. Several congratulatory addresses were presented.—Central News.

An Exchange Company's telegram says that Lord Kitchener is enjoying perfect health.

ADVICE TO CAPE COLONISTS.

Before sailing for home, on Monday Lord Kitchener was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Capetown, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, the Governor, proposed the health of the guests.

Lord Kitchener in reply, said he accepted the presentation sword as an honour done to the Army. To his relief he found that the Cape Colonists did not denounce Martial Law, for which he was probably responsible. Without it the farmers of the Colony would have been either actually or politically dead. The farmers had been fed with lies, not always told them by Dutch, until they thought that the British people were a nation of monsters. Martial law had then stepped in and prevented people from taking a fatal step. It had been effective in preventing munitions of war from reaching the enemy. Now that Peace had come, he asked them all to put aside "Leagues" and "Bonds" (loud cheers), and to strive for the welfare of their Common Colony. Briton and Boer had had a good fight, and they were now shaking hands after it. It was a happy augury for the future that the people of Cape Colony had not dealt in a vindictive spirit with the question of the rebels. Lord Kitchener concluded by expressing the hope that all the Colonists would soon become again a happy and united family, as Providence meant them to be.

Generals French and Ian Hamilton also replied to the toast. Lord Kitchener and General French subsequently sailed for England on the steamship Orotava.

It may be recalled that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrived at Capetown on January 10th 1900, just a fortnight prior to Spion Kop. Lord Kitchener succeeded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief on November 29th the same year. It appears that since the signature of the terms of surrender things have proceeded so satisfactorily in South Africa that Lord Kitchener has been able to leave for England at an earlier date than was at first expected. As to the details of the reception which will be accorded to Lord Kitchener on reaching England, nothing has yet been arranged. If his own wishes were consulted, doubtless there would be no official reception at all.

THE NEW REGIME IN ORANGE COLONY.

Bloemfontein, Wednesday.—The Deputy Administrator has conferred with the Orange Colony magistrates regarding the distribution of the money granted to the Boers under the peace terms. The magistrates have now returned to their respective districts. The oath of allegiance is being generally taken by the burghers throughout the Colony.

General Elliot has returned to Kroonstad, having completed his task of receiving surrenders. Altogether 5,500 Boers have surrendered in Orange Colony.—Reuter.

GENERAL FRENCH COMING HOME.

Among the passengers by the steamer Dunvegan Castle, which left Capetown on Wednesday for England, are Generals French and Walter Kitchener and Colonel M'Calmont.

DE WET TO HIS ADJUTANTS.

General De Wet has addressed a circular letter to his adjutants in which he says: "Let me tell you that you and I and every burgher can win the heart of the new Government by our future conduct, of which I am not in the least doubtful."

THE SALE OF BURGHER FARMS.

Mr. Cathcart Wason, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been directed to the fact that the Boer burghers while in captivity had sold or mortgaged their farms; and whether steps would be considered by which such sales or mortgages might be set aside on repayment of actual money advanced with five per cent. interest has received the following printed reply:—"I am not aware that this is the case. An application made by a syndicate to be allowed to negotiate with prisoners of war in Ceylon for the purchase of their farms has not been acceded to."

THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

LORD MILNER SUPPORTS SUSPENSION.

A petition in favour of the suspension of the Cape Colony Constitution, signed by forty-two members of the Legislature, was covered by a letter to the Governor of Cape Colony (Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson), in which the following paragraph is included:—

"They (the signatories to the petition) feel most strongly that Lord Milner, who was so recently their Governor, and during the period immediately preceding and subsequent to the commencement of the present troubles showed such foresight and so complete a knowledge of the political conditions prevailing, could, if he would, give some expression or opinion which would be of assistance to them."

In reply to this request Lord Milner (says the "Daily Chronicle") forwarded to Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson an "unofficial" expression of his views dated "Sunnyside," Johannesburg, May 19th, 1902. In this Lord Milner says:—Speaking unofficially, and as to old friends, I may say that I entirely sympathise with their desire to preserve the Colony from the disastrous consequences which are likely to result from the resumption of Parliamentary and party strife before the bitter passions excited by the war have had even a little time to subside. It is impossible for me to forget what happened two years ago, when heated Parliamentary debates and a violent agitation throughout the country, following immediately upon the suppression of the first rebellion were in their turn followed by a second rebellion, more widespread, more protracted, and more ruinous than the former one. With that experience in my mind, I should sympathise with the petitioners even if the Cape Colony was alone concerned. But other interests are involved. It would be idle to ignore the effect which a furious controversy in Cape Colony, turning exclusively upon the war—its cause, its conduct, and its results—would be certain to exercise in retarding the pacification of other parts of South Africa.

The petitioners make it quite clear that their desire for a respite from party strife implies no defection from the principle of responsible government. Again I entirely sympathise. Local independence is the essence of our Imperial system, and so far from wishing to depart from it in this country, we all I believe, hope to see it extended, in the not distant future, to the whole of British South Africa. But it may well be that an interregnum of non-Parliamentary government in Cape Colony will not prevent, but promote a return to the normal working of the constitutional system, and preserve that system from the complete breakdown with which a repetition of the events of the summer and autumn of 1900 would undoubtedly threaten it.

It does not follow that an interim Colonial Government, because it was not based on popular election, would therefore not be representative. On the contrary, it would be the interest, as well as the duty, of the Imperial Government to make it so; just as it would be its interest and its duty to see fair play between the various Colonies in any federal arrangements.

SPEECH BY COL. FRANK RHODES.

Speaking at Woodstock on Saturday, Colonel Frank Rhodes said his late brother always considered the war to have been protracted by the inflammatory speeches delivered in the Cape Assembly, and believed the Colony needed considerable political rest. The deceased had intended taking the public into his confidence regarding politics. The speaker denied that Cecil Rhodes's brain power was affected by any approach of senility. On the contrary, he took an extraordinary interest in the politics of the world, and especially the politics of South Africa, and his last overwhelming desire was to support Lord Milner through thick and thin. The meeting passed a resolution approving the suspension of the Cape Constitution.

TAXATION ON THE RAND.

LORD MILNER'S CONCESSIONS.

At the meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines held on Saturday, the president, Mr. Fitz Patrick, stated that a deputation had waited on Lord Milner regarding the gold-tax and mining rights proclamations, with the following result: A test case would be brought in connection with the seizure of Bezuidenhout to enable the Administration to find out its legal position. The sum of £500,000 accruing from the gold-tax would go towards contributing a proper share of support to the police. At the end of the dynamite monopoly the Dynamite Company could still secure a fair profit. The Customs dues were to be modified immediately. There was no prospect of an early reduction in the railway rates. An income-tax was undesirable at present. The matter of the registration of mining right was in the hands of the representatives of the Mining Department the public and the Surveyor-General. Until a decision was arrived at the old forms and diagrams would hold good. New proposals would be presented dealing with the 2 1-2 per cent. dues on mynpachts. The deputation was extremely satisfied with its reception by Lord Milner, who stated that he had no desire to act without consulting the people, and, altogether, what promised to be a difficulty had now been completely removed by the admirable attitude of the Government.

In regard to the War Debt Lord Milner was unable to say what the Home Government would do, but he presumed, from observation only, that the Home Government did not intend to defray any portion of the war expenditure by means of new additional taxation. He gathered (the "Post" correspondent reports) that the Government could rely more on a gradual increase of the existing taxes and on the sale of new mining rights.

A Proclamation has been issued making provision for the levying and collection of rates for the purpose of the Johannesburg Municipality. The rate is not to exceed threepence in the pound, unless specially sanctioned by the Governor. The Proclamation gives additional powers to the Johannesburg Town Council, such as authority to provide water, and establish tramways, etc., by extending the central system in various directions. Another Proclamation increases the jurisdiction of the Witwatersrand Native Court, giving the Court power to try all contraventions of the native pass Proclamation and the masters and servants law where the complainant or the accused is a coloured person.

The value of goods imported into the Transvaal during the four months ending April 30th was £3,643,371 as compared with £801,730 in the corresponding period of last year, yielding to the Customs a revenue of £325,452 as compared with £37,394 in the same period last year. For the same period under review this year the imports via Natal amounted to £1,092,631 via the Cape to £1,323,044, and via Delagoa Bay to £225,976.

Mr. G. V. Fiddes, C.B., who has filled the position of secretary to the Transvaal Administration, has decided not to return to Pretoria from this country (where he is on leave) for considerations of health.

LORD MILNER'S HAND-SHAKE.

A WORD OF CONGRATULATION TO "B.P."

The "Central News" says that Lord Milner recently addressed the following letter, dated April 10th, to General Baden-Powell:—

"My dear General,—As I hear that you are publishing the first number of your paper this morning I take this opportunity of sending my heartiest greetings to all ranks of the South African Constabulary.

"I daresay they hardly realise in their distant posts or 'treks' how keenly all their doings are watched by those who are supposed to 'sit at home at ease,' or how proud we all are to read, as we often do, of smart action or of individual deeds of courage and resource.

"The South African Constabulary as a corps is very young yet—a mere baby—but it has already made a name for itself. It is of the deepest importance to us all that the reputation of which the foundations has been so well laid should grow into a stately edifice. Every man in the corps should try to add his stone to the monument. In a service like this every individual counts, and counts for a great deal. His future is in his own hands, but he has in his keeping an even more precious possession—the honour of his corps.

"I have followed with the closest interest the record of your recent tours of inspection. Some day I hope to visit the South African Constabulary posts myself if you will let me. If my experience generally is like what it was at the few which I have already visited, it will be a very pleasant trip.

"I am sorry to think that at the outlying stations men are suffering inevitably considerable hardships, and that there is every where a great deal of sickness. All I wish to say is, we do all in our power to mitigate these. We expect great things of the South African Constabulary, and we are bound to study their welfare.

"So far it has been war and fighting. Very soon, I trust, the South African Constabulary will be able to turn to their proper work, which is one of peace, and to show the people who have settled down under the British flag that they are as good friends as they have been formidable enemies. With a hearty handshake to all, I am yours, very sincerely,

"MILNER."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

235,98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamesjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Daboolker—Chitnis and M—Part heard

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Lakdhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

370,70—Wadia and G—Karmaly Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibboy and others—Thakurdas and Co

902,68—Craigie L and C—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibboy and others—Thakurdas and Co

903,68—Craigie L and C—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibboy and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

Long Causes

232,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William H. Hoover and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matabhai J and M

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

287,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

182,01—In person a pauper—Sohar Shiva Runohord vs Bora Jadhuboon Nursrally—In person

723,08—Dikshit and D—Bal Sarswatibai vs Bessabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee H and M

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Gomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Haisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

109,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Gomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum

51,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Mahu hai J and M

257,01—Nann and B—Bai Navarbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

804,01—Unwala and P—Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soondardas Cursondas Valubdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

548,01—In person—Sobhagchand Tullockchand vs Govurchandas Motiram and another.

375,01—Dastury and F—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mansukrai D and J.

459,01—Bhownagree and K—Bai Rachcover widow vs Dossa Hansraj and others—Trabjee D and Co.

308,00—Soraljee and J—M F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Smetham B and N.

4 7,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Lakshmi widow—M H and Co.

527,01—Dikshit and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khaederao and S.

258,9581,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchand Manockchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

73,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

77,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jonabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

1,02—Sametham B and N—Jamsetjee Buttoojee Mistri vs Eorahimbhai Hassamabhai and others—Mathuosai C and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zahoroodin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

147,02—Sametham B and N—Hurlial Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

923-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

824-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

85,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Mungaiim vs James Mungaiim—Soraljee and J—For postponement.

41,02—Muljee C and V—Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and others vs Kaji Mahomed Salay Londay—Ardeshir H D and Co

782,01—Bhaishankar K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Banaji Bohram vs Osman Jamal Tyani and another—Edgelow G W and A H D & Co

590,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Manockchand vs Damjee Keswajee and others—Bicknell M and M

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

26,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedboy Habibboy—Mulla and M

3,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow—Wadia and G

33,02—Muncherjee D and J—Jevraj Dewjee vs Madhowdas Goculdas Pasio—Little and Co—For postponement

33,02—Little and Co—Jagmohandas Varjeewandas vs Jodhabhoy Hasbunjee—Bicknell M and W

A STATEMENT has been published that on the recovery of the King, a date will be fixed for a thanksgiving service, and that a public holiday will be declared. Presumably this is a mere intelligent conjecture, as there is at present no official intention of proclaiming a general day of thanksgiving in India or of gazetting a public holiday.

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE

POINTS FOR THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN NOT YET POSSIBLE.

WANTED: A COURT OF APPEAL.

ONE has only to be in the presence of the Right Hon. Edmond Barton for a few minutes to detect those strong points which have raised him to the high and honorable position of Prime Minister of the great Australian Commonwealth. Although he does not lack humour, he is essentially a serious, calculating politician. Unlike Mr. Seddon, who thinks that quick action is to be recommended even if it be wrong at times, Mr. Barton's motto seems to be to say or do nothing without the gravest consideration. He is, moreover, a past master in the art of diplomatic utterances. Our representative had an interesting interview with him on Friday at the Hotel Cecil which Mr. Barton will make his headquarters during his stay in this country. He has spent the past fortnight on the Continent enjoying a quiet rest.

LORD HOPETOUN AND HIS CABINET.

When our representative was ushered into his room he was perusing a cablegram. "I am just reading a message from Lord Hopetoun," he said, "I'll read it to you. Lord Hopetoun says; 'In a leading article of the "Times" of May 15th it is said that I had deplorable differences with my Cabinet Ministers. Also on page five of the same issue that the Federal Government had broken faith with me. I authorise you to give a categorical denial to these statements.'"

Mr. Barton said that he saw the statements while he was on his way to England, and at one of the ports he wrote to Lord Hopetoun on the subject. His lordship, however, could not have received Mr. Barton's letter by the time the cablegram was despatched and therefore Lord Hopetoun had taken this action entirely on his own initiative. "Nothing", added Mr. Barton, "could be more absolutely untrue than to say that the relations between the Australian Cabinet and Lord Hopetoun were anything but those of the happiest character. Any one who is acquainted with the proceedings in Parliament on the subject of the Governor-General's Establishment Bill could not fail to be aware that the Federal Government had amply kept faith with the Governor-General. The failure by Parliament to recognise the importance of the question is not due to any absence of effort on the part of myself or of any of my colleagues".

A question as to the future position of Governor-General drew from Mr. Barton the expression that "if the matter remains as it is I can realise the great difficulties which will be imposed upon the Imperial Government in the selection of future occupants of the high office".

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

On the question of the Conference Mr. Barton adopted a cautious attitude. "I have come here," he said, "to confer. I think the proper attitude of one who is representing Australia is to keep an open mind if much benefit is to be derived from the conference. It is a mere truism to say that the time has not come for any formulated Imperial Federation. The Empire is happy in the possession of Federation without formula, as the events of the last two or three years have proved. It may be that some day the idea which Mr. Seddon describes as being the outcome of love and affection will crystallise into binding agreements, but I think more harm than good might be done by going very far in that direction at present."

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

"Are you come prepared to urge any specific points, Mr. Barton?"—"I am come prepared to urge that the various parts of the Empire may receive as much consideration as is reasonable in regard to Army and Navy contracts, I think the tendency at present on the part of the Imperial authorities is in that direction. The question of the State ownership of ocean cables is one which I wish to see raised for the purpose of general discussion at the present stage rather than for the laying down any fixed proposal. Another matter I am interested in is the question of the most favoured nation treatment. When Canada gave Great Britain preferences it was followed by the withdrawal on the part of Germany of the most favoured nation clause, and now it is very curious to know whether a similar process would ensue if the system were extended, or whether there would be any means of avoiding that consequence. It opens up a considerable question, and it may well be the subject of an exchange of views. There ought to be a clear understanding upon it before any preferential system is agreed upon if such an agreement is at the present time possible."

Mr. Barton would not commit himself to an opinion whether it was possible or not. "I should like to hear," he said, "what basis to be said on all sides. It seems to me to be a question surrounded with great difficulties. My inclination at present is in favour of it, provided we can overcome the difficulties."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

"What is Australia's position, Mr. Barton, with regard to Imperial defence?" "At the present moment the position of Australia is that they would provide for their own land defence. Australia with New Zealand contributes £126,000 a year towards the maintenance of an auxiliary squadron, of which Australia gives £106,000. One question that arises would be as to what steps should be taken upon the expiry of the present arrangement next year—or very early at least. Opinions are divided between the renewal of the agreement, or rather the framing of a new agreement on similar lines for a more powerful squadron and on the other hand the creation by Australia of the nucleus of a Navy of her own. The facts and figures pertaining to this question will have to be fully gone into before any conclusion is arrived at, and any such conclusion requiring Australian consent must be considerably influenced by certain financial clauses in the Federal Constitution which are to operate during the first few years".

THE PROPOSED BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

Mr. Barton made an important pronouncement in reply to a question respecting a British Zollverein. He said: "Inter-Imperial trade is impossible at present. It would deprive to a large extent these young communities of the main sources of their revenue—namely, the Customs—and would render it impossible to carry on their internal government successfully. One of course does not put aside the consideration that such a thing may be possible in the course of many years, but at the present time there is no practical side to the question of an Imperial Zollverein. A mutual tariff within the Empire stands on a more practical basis, and it is with respect to that that one desires to see the question fully discussed".

AN IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Should there be an Imperial Court of Appeal? Mr. Barton is decidedly of the opinion that there should, and he is a lawyer. "I trust," he said "that the question will be kept alive because I believe that a great Court of Appeal without distinction between British citizenship would do something not only to revive a continuity of decision in the Courts but would largely tend to give the inhabitants of the self-governing Colonies some assurance that the equality of citizenship within the Empire is a reality. As the present time the highest authority is the House of Lords, but no appeal can be brought to it from the Colonies. The portions of the Empire not comprised within the United Kingdom must appeal to the Judicial Court of the Privy Council. Who is to be hurt by the logical proceeding of a Common Court of Appeal I cannot make out."

WHAT AUSTRALIA LOSE BY PENNY POST.

There was recently a curious misunderstanding as to whether Australia had or had not accepted penny postage. Mr. Barton said the mistake arose through a telegram from New Zealand. It had been urged that there ought to be penny postage between Australia and New Zealand, and Australia was inclined to accede to New Zealand's request, but Australia was asked by the Postmaster-General in London to hold its hands until the matter was further discussed. Mr. Barton thought it would be brought up at the Conference "I cannot say," replied Mr. Barton in answer to a query, "that the full carry of Australia into a system of universal penny postage can take place just at present on account of the financial limitations in the Constitution which I have already referred to. The cost to Australia for a complete system would at the present time be from £350,000 to £300,000 a year. With a provision in the Constitution which for the first ten years prevents the Commonwealth from spending more than one-fourth of the net revenue it collects from Customs and Excise one can understand that this would be a serious burden for the Commonwealth to undertake without mentioning any additional expenditure which may result from the Conference on other matters".

Mr. Barton attaches little importance to the position created by the decision of Mr. Justice Hodges that the Commonwealth cannot legally enforce payments under the Commonwealth Customs from the fact that the tariff has not yet been passed. Australia, Mr. Barton pointed out, took a leaf from the book of the Mother Country in collecting dues, which although introduced into Parliament, had not been formally passed, and the practice had the sanction of constitutional usage.

THE King's illness has unexpectedly raised the earnings of the priests of the temple of the goddess Kali in Calcutta, says a native correspondent in Calcutta. A large number of Hindus, chiefly landowners, officials and titled men, have offered "puja" at the famous shrine. The handsomest "puja" was that offered in the name of the Maharajah Norendra Krishna on behalf of the Hindu community of Calcutta.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE FREEMASONS.

A DINNER was given last Friday night, June 21, at the Hotel Cecil, by the Jubilee Masters Lodge of Freemasons, "to meet Lord George Hamilton and the Indian and Colonial brethren and the members of the Isaac Newton University Lodge No. 859, Cambridge." The dinner was preceded by a Lodge meeting at which Maharaja Kumar Dolsingh, the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir J. C. Dimsdale M. P. P.G.W.) Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Bell and Mr. Sheriff H. B. Marshall P.G. Treasurer, and the following officers of Lodge No. 859 were present:—Mr. W. J. Armitage (Emmanuel) W.M. the Rev. A. L. Brown (Selwyn), I.P.M., Mr. H. G. Comber (Pembroke) S.W., Mr. J. H. Widdicombe (Downing) J.W., the Rev. F.G. Channon (Corpus Christi) chaplain, Mr. S. R. Van Duser (Trinity), S.D., Mr. A. Stone (King's) J.D. Mr. A. C. G. Roberts (Trinity,) organist, Mr. W. Durnford (King's) D.C., Mr. R. E. Jones (Clare) A.D.C., and Mr. I. G. Bach (Trinity Hall) I.G.

At the dinner the Worshipful Master Mr F C Van Duser, P A G D C, presided, supported by Lord George Hamilton, M P Prov G M Middlesex, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, Major his Highness Sir Ganga Singh, Maharaja of Bikaner, Mr. W. Macpherson-Grant, Prov. G. M., Inverness, Mr. Wesley Francis D G M, Natal, Mr W E English D.G.M., Indiana, Mr T. L. Wilkinson, Mr W. B. McConnell, K.C., Rear-Admiral St Clair Mr. E. R. Bartley Denniss, Major H V. Cox P.D.G. D., Bombay, Mr. W. H. Kinsman, P.D.G.D.C. Natal Sir A Trendell, Mr. Henry Neville, Sir Otto Jaffe Mr G. H Gill, Mr H W. Harrison, Mr. H. P. Bodkin, Mr. W. Baddeley, and Mr. J. D. Langton, P.D.G.D.C. (secretary).

The health of the King and the masonic toasts having been honoured Lord George Hamilton, in proposing "Our Indian and Colonial Guests" remarked that the gathering at the Lodge and at the dinner represented an almost unique assemblage of Freemasons. There was scarcely a clime or a country which was not represented. They were there imbued by the sense of loyalty to pay their homage to the King-Emperor of the greatest Empire of which the world had record. (Cheers) When the brethren started on their mission to this country from different parts of the world war was proceeding on a large scale in a certain portion of the British Empire but it was a happy augury that by the time they arrived peace had been established (cheers)—a peace enforced not merely by coercion but by overwhelming power but a peace based on the principles of amity and mutual self-respect, and under which, he believed, our doughty opponents in the past would in the future be recorded as foremost supporters of the Empire of which they were apparently now glad to be citizens. (Cheers) The British Empire was a political structure the the magnitude of which had never been exceeded; and why? Because those who founded it acted upon masonic principles and laid the foundation-stone well and securely. A number of distinguished guests were present, and he did not think he could do better than hope that they would unswervingly adhere to the principles of the craft and that when they returned to their respective countries they would feel that, whether in Lodge or out of Lodge by promoting peace, amity, good will, and mutual respect they were not only furthering the principles of the great order to which they belonged but were also strengthening, consolidating and cementing the greatest political structure of which this world had a record—namely, the British Empire. (Cheers).

Sir Ganga Singh responded expressing the wish that some of his brother chiefs and brethren in Freemasonry were present to discharge the duty—the Maharaja of Gwalior or Sir Partab Singh, for instance. He was very proud that he was a Freemason and he had no doubt that Freemasonry would continue to grow and prosper in India. (Cheers).

Mr. Wesley Francis also responded, expressing the opinion that nothing would tend so much to smooth over difficulties, to reconcile their late enemies, and to unite them together as Freemasonry in South Africa. (Cheers)

Other toasts followed.

RECEPTION TO INDIAN PRINCES.

THE event that has cast a gloom over the empire rested on the reception to Indian Chiefs and Princes at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday. The event would have been postponed in consequence of the King's illness but for the express wish of the Prince of Wales. The attendance of Indian and other guests was very large. There were present, at the invitation of the Northbrook Society, distinguished men from every part of the Peninsula, from Bombay to Burma from Cape Comorin to Peshawar, and they had come to do homage to their Emperor. In the glittering Hall of Oriental magnificence that made its way through the Western crowd were Chiefs and Princes of the unwarlike tribes of the Gangetic Delta, of the sturdier races of the Upper Ganges and the Indus, and of the frontier Province of the Punjab; of the high-bred and chivalrous races of Rajputana, and of the hardy Mahratta of the Western Ghats. Parsees Mahomedans, and Buddhists were there, each in the dress peculiar to his race and religion, and each contributing a new note of splendour to the throng. Among them appeared in all the dazzling colour of the East, the Maharaja of Gwalior, who rules at the ancient seat of Jain worship, and whose ancestor held the gates of Delhi against the British; the Maharaja of Kolhapore, the Maharaja of Jaipore, the Maharaja of Bikaner another of the Native States of Rajpootana the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar the Sultan Muhammad Shah, and that Rajpoot soldier chief, Sir Partab Singh, who, blazing with Indian decorations—many of them earned in the service of the British Crown lately declared that the proper throne for a Rajpoot ruler was the saddle of his war horse." It was interesting to watch the greeting between these bejewelled Princes of swarthy complexion and many of those black-coated men, whose face and carriage proclaimed service in India. Never wanting in cordiality, it was occasionally as affectionate as that of our Continental neighbours. Their host Lord Northbrook was personally known to most of the visitors, for he was Viceroy in 1872, and among those who came to welcome them were many bearing names associated with all that is noblest and best in the administration of the Indian Empire. The great hall lent by the University of London was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the Viennese Band played selections in the gallery. From half-past four until six o'clock a continuous stream of people—European as well as Oriental—passed into the hall. Among those whose names have not been already mentioned were—

Sirdar Appajt Rao Sahib, Shitoley; Sirdar Kashi Rao Survey Sirdar Bahadar, C. S. I.; Major Krishna Rao Scindia, Major Ganpat Rao Manay, Pujari Sir Thakurji, Rao Raja Madho Singh Bahadur of Sikar, Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu, Raja Udaf Singh, Babu Sansa Chandar Sen, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai Sidar Bahadur, C.I.E. Thakur Hari Singh, Bapu Sahib, Gaekwar, Narayan Rao Bhonsle, Bala Sahib, Gaekwar, Maharaj Kunwar Dolat Singh, Maharaj Kishensingji, Maharaj Kumar Ratansingji, Thakor Baktavarsingji, Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Lady J Jejeebhoy, Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswawami Mudaliyar, Maharaj Sri Rao, the Hon Sir V Ranga Rao Bhadur, Meherban G M Vinchurkar, the Hon Asif Kadr Sahyid Wasif Ali Mirza Hon Nawab Mahamad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kishbai, C M Chitnavis, Rai Jagannath Barua Bahadur, Maung On Gaing, Raja Partab Singh, Lieut-Col Nawab Mahomed Aslam Khan, Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh and Lady Haram Singh, and Sir Baba Khem Singh.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S RECORD.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has broken the record of long reigns of Emperors of the House of Hapsburg. It was the hundred and ninety-ninth day of the fifty-fourth year since His Majesty's Accession; whereas the longest rein completed by any of his predecessors namely, that of Frederick III., which lasted from February 2, 1440, to August 19, 1493, did not extend over more than fifty-three years and one hundred and ninety-eight days.

There is (says the "Standard's" correspondent) no truth in the report telegraphed to London from Vienna that, in consequence of the discovery of an Anarchist plot against the Emperor, special and extensive measures have been taken by the police here for his protection and that his Majesty's journey to the Schneeberg was postponed for this reason. The journey indeed was put off one day, but this was on account of the unfavourable weather; and nothing is known in well-informed quarters about unusual police precautions.

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WHAT A FRENCHMAN EXPECTS TO SEE ON CORONATION DAY.

"THE King Crowning? The crowning of King Edouard"? said the Vicomte. "Ah yes it will be very celebrate. I go there—I". And he looked round the cafe with that air of triumph which a Frenchman invariably assumes when he is going to take a railway journey. The Vicomte is according to French ideas a great traveller. He has been to Dieppe to Trouville to Asnieres and even once to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and he has studied English customs from the Paris papers and devoted much time to the English language at the Auteuil and Longchamps racecourses.

I am very fond of the Vicomte, and like him to talk English to me. It gives me such a grasp, I find, of French idiomatic phrases; for all the Vicomte says in English he translates literally from his own tongue.

"Ah, yes, the King Crowning", he said again; "it will be magnifique. See you then" he went on meditatively. "I go me of it here from Paris in the evening and I arrive in London in the morning. There I cease at once to be French and am an English. Ah, but I know! I know your English customs. I ring the bell 'twice for ze chambermaid,' and I command a bath—a bath hot. Every English he take a bath hot in the morning. Then I go down the stairs and I have my breakfast, English, too, the breakfast. Roast-beef, potatoes, and portans beer. I do not like her much, the portans beer; but she is English and I do it. Then I go into the streets and I shall see the King Crowning. I have already bought me a place to see and I have paid £3 for her. It shall be very celebrate.

"Ah! but there shall be hundreds thousands millions in the streets, and in every corner there will be a sergeant of the town—a policeman you say—who stop the carriages with his white truncheon. All do I see it, as I speak to you with my inside eye. The carriages, they come from right and left and everywhere, and the policeman, he wave his truncheon and he stop them in a heap. Ah, but yes, there shall be many accidents my faith. Then I go down to Windsor Palace in the Piccadilly Street, and I leave my card as nobleman Francais for M.—pardon, for King Edouard. 'His royalty at home?' I say. 'You give him zis'; and I turn down the corner of my card so that King Edouard shall know I have myself been there."

I suggest a little feebly for it is difficult to stop the Vicomte when his imagination is running wild in this way that there will be no carriages traffic on Coronation Day in the main streets, and that policemen do not waggle white truncheons in London and create blocks of the traffic as they do in Paris. I also suggest mildly that the King may possibly have other things to do on Coronation morning than to receive visiting cards, even from a nobleman Francaise"; but the Vicomte waves off my objection loftily.

"I know, I know, it all about", he says, "I go on—I go to my seat, where I shall see the King Crowning. It is in Kensington, my seat, quite near the Tower de Londres and only five minutes from the Windsor Palace in the Piccadilly, and I shall see everything most splendid; the agent tell me so". It would, of course, be cruelty to undeceive the Vicomte; but I'm afraid somebody has got £3 from him for that seat under false pretences.

"Ah", he exclaimed enthusiastically, "but the procession of the King Crowning, she will indeed be glorious! First there will come a splendid troop of our gold-mine millionaires, followed by Boers of the number of 500 in chains. No, but you are cruel you English! Then you will have De Wet upon his white horse with a flag of truce; and then, arm in arm, Lord Kitchenare, Milner, Chamberlain, and Mr. Salisbury. 'Viva Chamberlain! Vive Kitchenare! A bas la France, I the crowd will cry. Ah, but you are brutal sometimes you in England! Then come a battalion of the C. I. V. from Mafeking on bicycles. Then four plain-clothes detectives and in a carriage by himself Mr. the English prefect of police then more detectives, and the King Edouard VII. in his gold coach. He looks splendid, Edouard! In my mind's eye I see him dressed in his evening dress with a diamond Garter tied round his leg and the red Legion d'Honneur across his white shirt-front. He waves his hat right and left of him, and all se people cheer 'Vive Edouard VII'! Some one or two fool people in ze crowd they shout 'Vive la Republique'; but they are arrest immediately; for in the crowd that day there shall of course be thousands of police disguised as clubmen, as peasants, as members of the Chamber, and as everything, to see that King Edouard he is safe. After the gold coach with the King in him come a smaller coach, a glass one, with the Queen. She too, is in evening dress, and she, too, bows; but her the people do not cheer so much, for she is not an English. Ah, you are not gallants, you people of the fog! Then come se Lifeguards with their Maxim guns, and then the army follows them. Ah, ma foi! name of a pipe! but it will be celebrate, the King Crowning.

"When they come to the Tower of London the procession stop, and the Lor' Mayor he make a speech to Edouard. 'Mr. the King' he say, 'in the name of ze people English.' But I do not need to say you the speech official. They are all alike speeches official, is not so? And King Edouard at the end of the discourse of the Lor' Mayor he k

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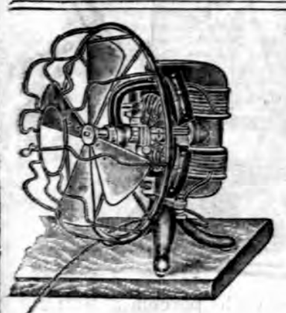

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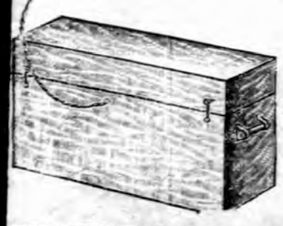

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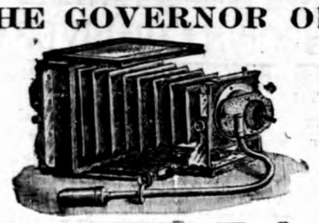

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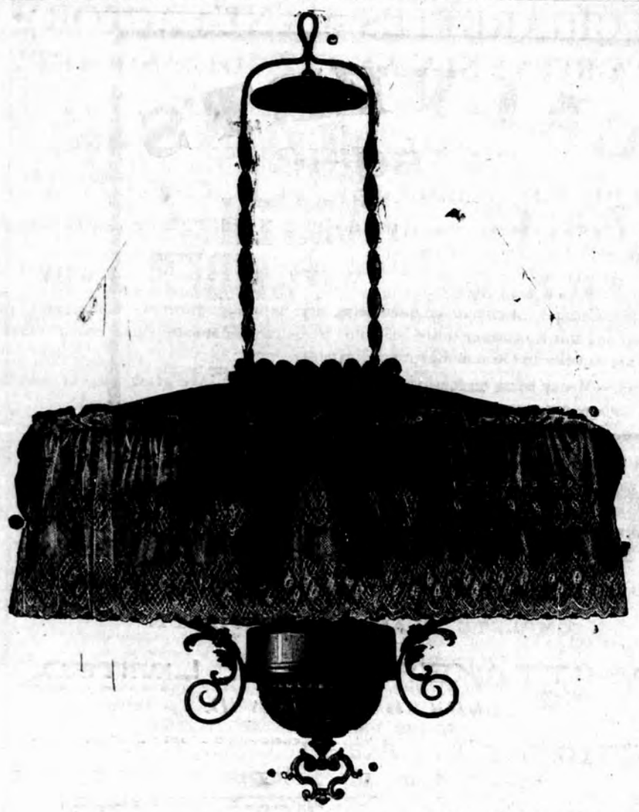

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